



CHINA

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1957.

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MAIL

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THE WEATHER: Light to moderate winds between N.E. and S.E. Cloudy with occasional light drizzle.

RELAX IN **DAKS**
THE HARMONY COMFORT
IN ALL THE THINGS
Whiteaways

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Duty And Rights

PRESIDENT Eisenhower's insistence that Israel forthwith fulfil its obligations to withdraw wholly from Egyptian territory is based on the principle that no country has any moral or legal right to flaunt or impose conditions on resolutions approved by the United Nations. It is a principle that is willingly accepted by those nations who acknowledge the necessity of a moral law governing international relations and dealings.

Israel's duty to the United Nations is clear enough. Remaining shrouded in doubt is what is going to happen after the Israelis have obeyed the commands of the General Assembly. Here President Eisenhower was curiously vague, and from Israel's point of view unrealistic.

NOTHING that has happened during recent years supports the suggestion that it is wrong to assume Egypt would not resume discrimination against Israeli shipping in the Gulf of Aqaba and would not again indulge in commando raids in the Gaza strip once the Israelis have withdrawn to their own territory. It has been the declared policy of successive Egyptian governments to apply sanctions against Israeli shipping, and an essential feature of Cairo's military adventures to sustain sporadic hostilities in the Gaza area.

Since UN intervention in the Middle East flare-up which resulted in the complete withdrawal of Anglo-French forces from the Suez and partial evacuation of Egypt by the Israelis, President Nasser has given not the slightest indication that he is prepared to accept anything but the status quo ante once Israeli troops have been cleared from his territory. It is not unreasonable, therefore, that Israel should seek guarantees against renegeing of Egyptian activities and continuance of the Egyptian blockade against her shipping.

Difficult to understand, in these circumstances, is President Eisenhower's apparent willingness to associate the United States in sanctions against Israel should she continue to refuse to fulfil UN resolutions, and at the same time display seeming reluctance to commit the US to guarantees of protection for Israel's territory and shipping once she has fulfilled her obligations.

THE dispute between Egypt and Israel is not one-sided; neither can be its settlement. Israel's fulfilment of her obligations to the United Nations must not allow freedom to President Nasser to indulge in acts of provocation and discrimination. Nasser shows no signs of voluntarily giving the required assurances, and the UN at the moment does not appear inclined to extract them from, or impose them on him.

Withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Egyptian territory does not guarantee peace in the Middle East. There must subsequently be an equivalent contribution by Egypt and the other Arab states hostile to Israel — an agreement underwritten by the United Nations which safeguards the integrity of all the territories concerned, and the freedom of Israeli shipping through the Gulf of Aqaba and the Suez Canal.

SECURITY COUNCIL CHIEF AUTHORISED TO EXAMINE KASHMIR PROBLEM

New York, Feb. 21. The Security Council today unanimously approved a resolution to send Mr. Gunnar Jarring of Sweden on a mission to India and Pakistan to examine proposals for a solution of the Kashmir problem.

The voting was ten in favour with none against and the Soviet Union abstaining. Mr. Jarring is scheduled to

report back to the Council before April 15, 1957.

The new "peace mission" was the result of a resolution sponsored by the United States, Britain and Australia, which was put before the Council yesterday after the Soviet Union had vetoed a previous Western resolution

which was much wider in scope.

In addition to calling for a visit to the subcontinent by Mr. Jarring, the rejected resolution envisaged a Kashmir plebiscite under the supervision of a United Nations international army.

The long drawn out debate over Kashmir came to a head rapidly today,

when Mr. Arkady Sobolev of the Soviet Union announced he would give his tacit blessing to the new resolution by registering an "abstention" when it came to a vote. When hands were counted, there was no opposition, ten favourable votes were registered and the Soviet Union abstained.

Veteran U.N. observers felt that Mr. Jarring would leave as soon as possible and felt that he would probably visit Karachi first and postpone his visit to New Delhi until after the Indian elections in March.

Mr. Krishna Menon of India, again appeared tired and weak as he took his place at the

Council table for today's deliberations. After his collapse yesterday, he came into the chamber attended by his personal physician, who sat near him, with his blood-pressure kit.

At the conclusion of the session, he moved easily out of the room, stopping to chat with several delegates. — *Reuter & France-Press.* (See also P3).

Sanctions Move By US Will Be Unpopular

Washington, Feb. 21. President Eisenhower will face strong congressional disapproval if he supports a United Nations policy of sanctions against Israel.

That much was clear in the aftermath of the President's television speech last night in which he declared that the United Nations had "no choice", but exert pressure on Israel to comply with its demand that she evacuate her troops from Egyptian territory.

The consensus in Washington was that the President thereby served unmistakable notice that he was prepared to invoke a policy of sanctions.

But his reference to the "approaching" moment when the United Nations must renew with increased vigour its efforts to bring about Israeli withdrawal obviously indicated that Israel would be given time to reconsider its previous position.

REGRET

Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, the Democratic Party leader in the Senate, whose previous opposition to sanctions was supported by the whole of the Democratic Senate policy committee, today expressed regret that the President still felt "there was no choice, but to bring pressure on one side of a two-sided dispute in the Middle East unless certain terms are met."

"I agree that Israel should withdraw, but I also feel that the withdrawal should be accompanied by adequate United Nations action that will not leave Israel defenceless," added Senator Johnson. — *China Mail Special.*

SINGAPORE OFFICIAL ALLEGES IN COURT: 'IMMIGRATION RACKET IN HONGKONG' People Smuggled In: No Permits

Singapore, Feb. 22. A Singapore Immigration officer said in court yesterday there was a well organised racket in Hongkong which for a fee smuggled people without valid permits into Singapore.

The officer, Mr. B. R. Marks, was prosecuting Hue Ching Shing, 28, an assistant manager in a Hongkong commercial agency, and Ng Sui Tong, 29, a merchant who were charged with entering Singapore illegally on June 9.

Both pleaded guilty. The magistrate fined each \$250 (HK\$600) and ordered them to be remanded all their removal from Singapore.

'THIRD CASE'

Mr. Marks told the court, investigations revealed the accused had had their passages arranged through friends in Hongkong and members of the ship's crew at a total cost of HK\$900.

He said, "They had apparently taken advantage of the racket now existing."

He asked the court to impose a severe sentence.

He said the case was the third of its kind brought to the attention of the Immigration authorities, although this was the first time there had been a prosecution.

The magistrate, Mr. C. Tan Singh, agreed on the need for a severe sentence, but said: "There is no evidence before the court that a racket exists and I cannot take notice of this point." — *Reuter.*

Three Army Officers On Charges

Nicosia, Feb. 21. Three British army officers, including a Lieutenant-Colonel, will be court-martialled in Nicosia next week, it was announced today.

They are to be charged under section 41 of the Army Act, which covers a wide range of offences.

The three accused officers are: Lieutenant-Colonel P. C. M. Buckle, Royal West Kent Regiment; Major L. B. Beutler, O.B.E., Duke of Wellington's Regiment; and Lieutenant E. J. H. Dainton, also of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment.

An Army spokesman stated the charges had no connection with Cyprus, but declined to supply them. — *China Mail Special.*

RACKET

National Health Crisis: GPs' Demand

London, Feb. 21. General practitioners will be advised to resign from Britain's National Health Service unless the Government agrees to an immediate and satisfactory settlement of the doctor's pay claim, it was announced here tonight.

Some 40,000 doctors in the National Health Service have demanded a 24 per cent pay increase.

Yesterday the Government announced it would set up a Royal Commission to enquire into the remuneration of doctors and dentists.

The Government said it did not feel able to admit the claim, which would cost about £20 million a year.

BMA STATEMENT

A statement issued by the General Medical Services Committee of the British Medical Association, representing 21,000 doctors, said tonight: "The Committee is summoning an emergency conference of local medical committees throughout the country at an early date, and is recommending to that conference that unless the Government agrees to an immediate and satisfactory settlement of the profession's claim, to arbitration, general practitioners throughout the country will be advised to resign from the service." — *China Mail Special.*

HK COMMENT

The Hongkong Director of Criminal Investigation, Mr. N. B. Fraser, said: "We have no information on this particular subject."

"We have not been approached by the Singapore authorities."

Guided Missile Escapes

Almagordo, Feb. 21. A Matador guided missile broke loose from its radio control today and travelled hundreds of miles before it ran out of fuel and crashed — it is believed, harmlessly.

The Air Force in Washington said tonight it had received unconfirmed information indicating that the misguided missile may have crashed in Wyoming, near Rock Springs.

It was believed earlier that the Matador crashed in a desolate mountain area of Western Colorado.

The Air Force said the missile may have covered as much as 650 miles during its wild 90-minute, uncontrolled flight. It gave rise to numerous reports of "unidentified flying objects" throughout the West.

The Air Force said a ground observer corps station in Wyoming reported to a Salt Lake City, Utah, air defence centre that it sighted what appeared to be the trail of a missile at an "extremely high" altitude 45 miles south of Rock Springs.

Later the gas company employee reported an explosion and fire 60 miles north-east of Rock Springs.

The Matador is a high-speed pilotless missile designed for bombardment. It is powered by jet engine and can be armed with an atomic warhead. But the runaway missile carried only research equipment. — *United Press.*

OH, FOR AN A-BOMB

Paris, Feb. 21. An atomic bomb exploded in the middle of the Sahara Desert tonight, turning its arid wastes into a fertile garden, according to a member of the French Union Assembly, M. Pierre Cornet.

He said there was an immense amount of water beneath the sands of the Sahara. One atomic explosion there would do the work of millions of man-hours, and great excavators could create huge reservoirs of water in the desert.

These "inland seas" would make the climate more temperate and enable vast extents of ground to be irrigated, he said. — *China Mail Special.*

COLONY'S ROUND THE CLOCK OUTPUT

Manchester, Feb. 22. Hongkong spindles operated for 8,522 hours out of a year's total of 8,784 hours, according to a survey of textile spinning industries of 46 nations published today.

The survey compiled by the International Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Industries showed that Lancashire mills were at the bottom of the list for hours worked with 1,528 hours for the period ending July 31, 1956.

The survey said Indian spindles worked 5,602 hours; Dutch, 4,308 hours; German, 3,729 hours; and French, 3,325 hours. India and Hongkong shipped more than 180 million yards of cotton cloth to Britain.

The survey said that cotton consumption by the world's mills created a new record in that year of 38,937,000 bales.

US Figures Incorrect

The Chairman of the Hongkong Exporters Association, Col. H. Owen-Hughes, said today figures of exports of Hongkong goods to the United States quoted in an agency message from New York on Wednesday were incorrect.

The Chairman of the Japanese Importers Committee of the American National Association of Shirts, Pyjamas, and Sportswear Manufacturers, said that "according to trade reports," US imports of Hongkong shirts, made of Japanese cloth, this year amounted to about 420,000 dozen, compared with 650,000 shipped from Japan in the whole of 1956. Col. Owen-Hughes said that the total quantity of Hongkong shirts shipped during 1956 was 37,531 dozen, while 5,000 dozen were shipped in December and 3,609 dozen in January.

Pedestrians Hit By Gunfire

Algiers, Feb. 21. Rebel terrorists driving a large four-door sedan through the north-western Algerian town of Saida tonight suddenly opened up with machineguns on a crowd of pedestrians.

First reports said a young girl was killed by the gunfire and a number of people were wounded. — *United Press.*

More Arrests

Budapest Feb. 21. Police searched the technical university at Miskolc, north-east Hungary, today, seizing weapons, ammunition and leaflets and detaining "several" people. It was officially reported tonight. — *Reuter.*

BEFORE BRITISH WITHDREW Nasser Promised Canal Freedom

United Nations, Feb. 21. Britain disclosed today it had received assurances of free passage for its ships through the Suez Canal before withdrawing its troops from the Canal Zone last year.

A British spokesman said Britain and France were assured through the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, on December 3 that Egypt would not discriminate against shipping of the two nations after they withdrew their troops.

It had been announced earlier that Britain had "no misgivings" about the use of the Canal by Anglo-French shipping, but today was the first time the December 3 assurance had been mentioned.

"They have not yet been made public in detail."

INTERDEPENDENT

The spokesman recalled also that the withdrawal of Anglo-French troops was delayed until the U.N. Emergency Force was ready to take over the positions they were leaving.

It was late December before the evacuation was completed. He linked this sequence of events with the Foreign Office announcement today that Britain believed withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Gaza strip and the Aqaba coast, and the movement of U.N. forces into the two areas should be "interdependent."

"We cannot put in U.N. forces until the Israelis have left," he said. "We do not want to see a vacuum."

Egypt's attitude regarding the use of U.N. forces to replace the Israelis if they withdraw could not be determined immediately. A U.S. spokesman emphasised the American view that Israel

—IKE'S THROAT IS EXAMINED

Washington, Feb. 21. President Eisenhower today was examined at the Walter Reed army hospital in Washington for a persistent cough, which he has had for several weeks.

Last night, before beginning his televised speech, Mr. Eisenhower asked his audience to excuse his persistent cough. After examining Mr. Eisenhower's sinus with

an X-Ray, the President's personal physician, General Howard Snyder, said he was in very good physical condition and that he could find nothing abnormal except a slight inflammation of the windpipe.

The examination lasted a quarter of an hour. Mr. Eisenhower then returned to the White House. — *France-Press.*

The New 1957 LOOK in Play-time Co-ordinates NOW ON DISPLAY at

— Paquerette's —
— T. V. Pants —
— T. Shirts —
— Shorts —
— Halters —

— full size range — S. M. & L. —
16A Des Voeux Road Tel: 21-157

WHEN A HEART LOOKS LIKE A...

London, Feb. 21. There are broken hearts in the London he trade today — caused unwittingly by the Duke of Edinburgh. When the Duke arrived at Lisbon to greet the Queen at the start of the royal tour of Portugal, correspondents reported that he was

wearing a tie covered with hearts.

Immediately, the News Chronicle reports today, an enterprising tie manufacturer switched his two factories from producing ties with a rock and roll motive to a design featuring hearts.

The orders came pouring in — 1,000 dozen the first day. Then, says the newspaper, came bad news the Duke's tie had reinforced hearts, not hearts on it. So a mournful tie manufacturer has switched back to rock and roll production. — *Reuter.*

Here are some of the highlights of tomorrow's feature-packed edition of the week-end China Mail:

- ★ Red tape is keeping Viscount airliners grounded on London airport — while British lines lose out on air traffic.
- ★ A doctor champions rock and roll.
- ★ European trade unions — a gigantic gang-up against British trade, says Frederick Ellis.
- ★ Lee Armour writes on the North Litchfield by-election.
- ★ Leonard Mosley, Eve Perrick and Giles take part in a three-cornered argument about wives.

There are all your regular favourites as well including three pages of local and overseas pictures, film and book reviews, cartoons, comic strips, puzzles... all in the Saturday Mail.

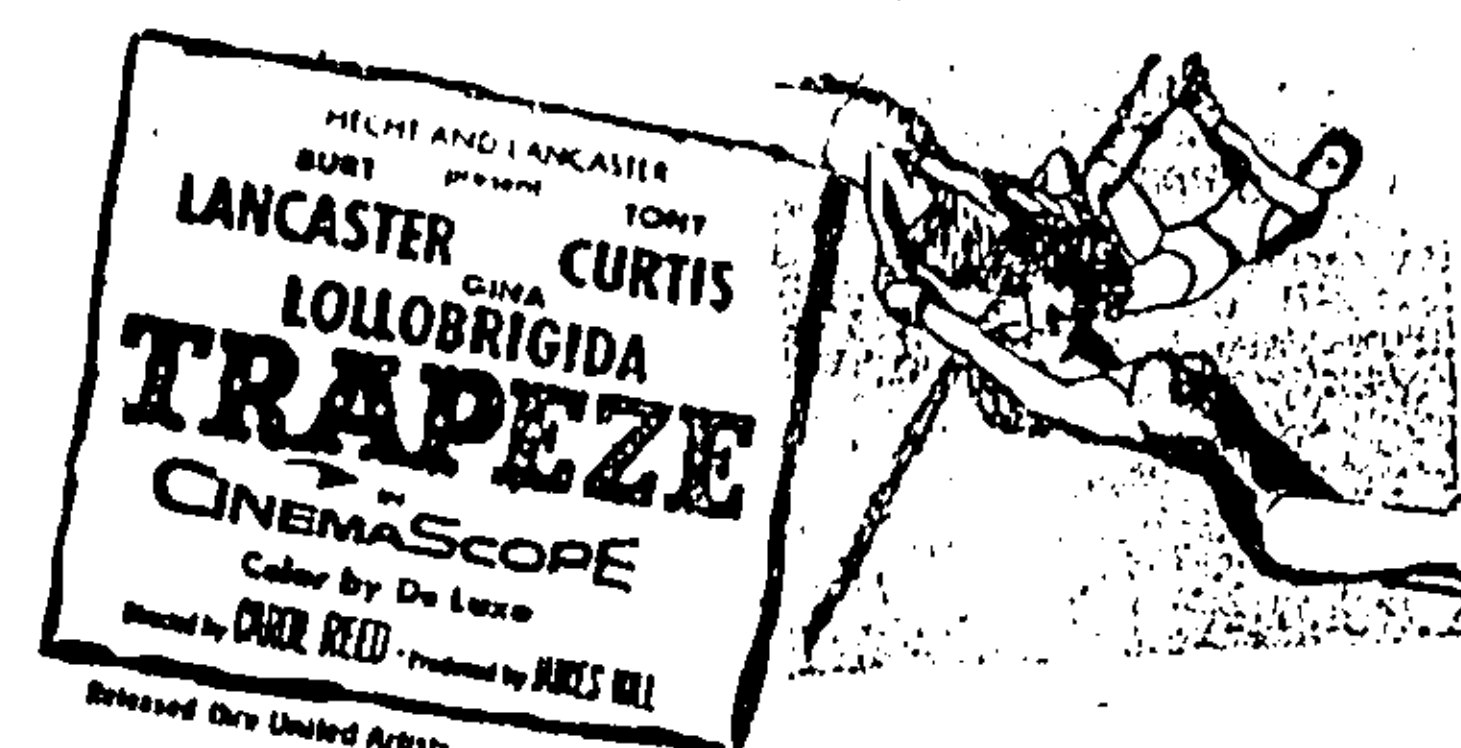
KING'S PRINCESS

OPENS TO-DAY



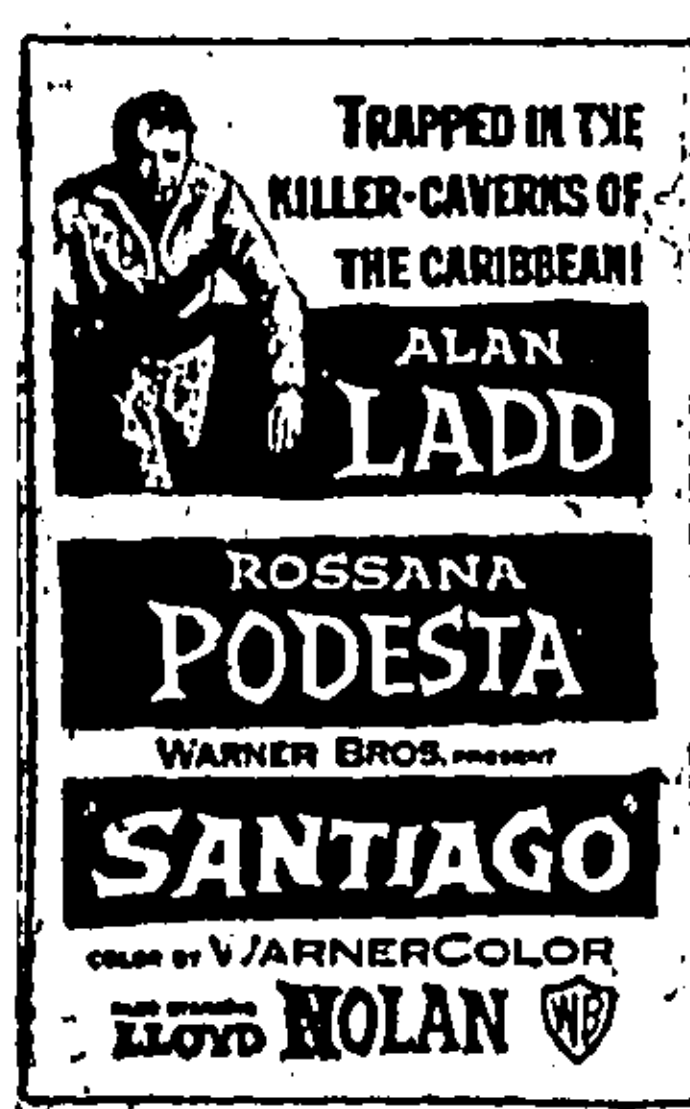
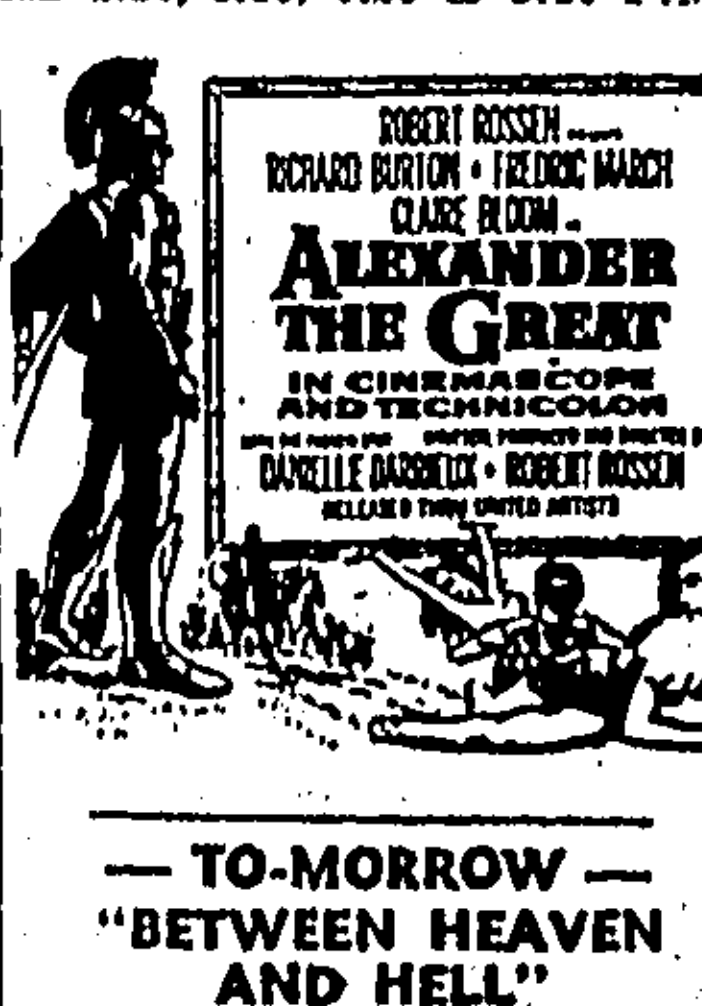
QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

SHOWING TO-DAY

AIR-CONDITIONED
STAR METROPOLE3rd BIG WEEK! NOW SHOWING THE 17th DAY!
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.STAR: 5 SHOWS TO-MORROW, Extra Performance of
"TRAPEZE" At 12.30 p.m.STAR & METROPOLE: 5 SHOWS ON SUN., 24th FEB.
Extra Performance of "TRAPEZE" At 12.30 p.m.

CAPITOL THEATRE

AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

SHOWING TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30
& 9.30 P.M.ORIENTAL MAJESTIC
AIR-CONDITIONEDSHOWING TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.The great adventure of the
notorious Reno Brothers —
and the girl they fought for!FINAL TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.00, 7.20 & 9.40 P.M.

OPPOSITION TO BRITISH TROOP

REDUCTION
Weakening Of
NATO Defence

London, Feb. 21.

Mounting opposition from her European partners may force Britain to slow down her projected withdrawal of a third of her forces in Germany, diplomatic sources said today.

The majority of the seven-member Western European Union — the chief European alliance — in Europe outside NATO — are against a weaken-

ing now of the British military force on the Continent. Britain plans to withdraw some 25,000 of its 75,000-strong force in Germany and part of her tactical air force. She wants her allies to approve the cut next Tuesday when the WEU Ministers meet in London.

No Backing

All the indications today were that she will not receive this backing at present.

NATO, which is likewise being consulted, also opposed the plan for a sizable reduction of British forces in Germany at this crucial stage of the revived cold war. Neither the WEU nations nor NATO were expected to vote outright the British intention; but the majority were expected to record their opposition to the project, officials said.

The reasons for the resistance to the projected withdrawal of British forces are:

1. European allies and NATO military argue the present East-West tension calls for a strengthening, not a weakening, of the Western military position in Europe. NATO disclosed recently that Russia has moved between 2,000 and 3,000 modern tanks into East Germany alone in the latter part of last year.
2. A withdrawal of West's defence shields could be contagious among the allies.

Critical Year

The British plan, moreover, some allies say, might discourage Germany's own military build-up in the critical current election year.

The British intention appears firm despite these arguments. Britain claims she must do it for economic reasons and adds that the increased firing power of the new guided missiles regiments will make up for reductions in numbers. — United Press.

Slave Traffic
Guarantee

Paris, Feb. 21.

The Assembly of the French Union voted by 158 to 12 to ask the French Government to take measures to assure the protection of French citizens travelling in certain Middle Eastern countries.

The proposal was especially aimed at protecting French African pilgrims to Mecca from falling into the hands of slave-traders.

The attitude of Saudi Arabia in this matter was strongly criticised by all the speakers during the debate. It was pointed out that, while Saudi Arabia has not signed the international conventions against slavery, the preamble of the United Nations Charter implicitly prohibits the practice of slavery. — France-Press.

Actress Injured

Los Angeles, Feb. 21.

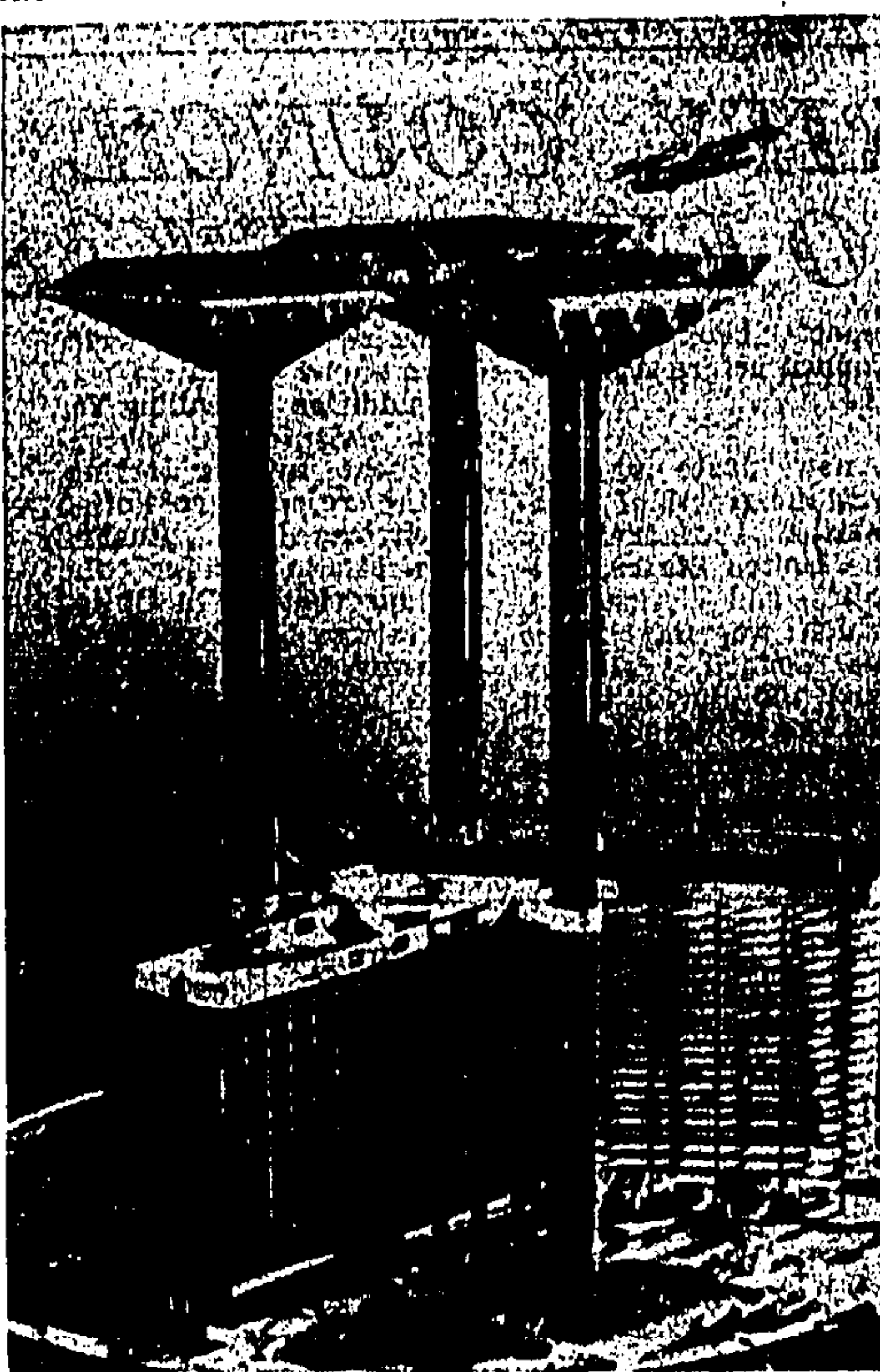
Actress Rhonda Fleming, 30, suffered numerous bruises and injuries today when her car collided with another car. — United Press.

EMPIRE
KING'S RD. H.K. 1111013GRAND OPENING
TO-DAY

At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.



Skyport Plan For London



A model of the futuristic "Skyport One", which has been planned by architect Dr James Darford. Skyport One would stand near Waterloo Station on the south bank of the Thames and be 500 feet high. Planes and heli-buses would use the platform which would stand on top of three giant glass-enclosed pillars. The pillars would contain lifts to take passengers and crew—and people using the restaurant—up from ground level. — Express Photo.

Malayan Problems
Boldly Tackled

London, Feb. 21.

The Reid Commission's recommendations on a constitution for an independent Malayan Federation are "as fair as can be hoped" and neither Britain nor Malaya should want to see any delay in the timetable for merdeka day, The Times said in an editorial today.

It said the recommendations had boldly tackled Malaya's three main problems:

1. Protection for the two main racial groups — Chinese and Malay.
2. A reasonable extension of citizenship to the Chinese.
3. A satisfactory division of powers between the Federal Government and the State rulers.

Sensible

"In affording protection for the Malays against the more energetic and enterprising Chinese, the Commissioners have sensibly taken the view that protection can last only for a transitional period. The Malays must eventually learn to rely on themselves," said The Times.

The editorial said the Chinese, who were nervous that the Malays might use their political power, were protected by the section on human rights and the liberal grant of Malay citizenship.

"The division of powers between the Federal government and the States seems roughly

reasonable... moreover the fact that residual subjects fall to the States' governments seems to ensure that they will be no mere puppets," said The Times.

Similar Line

The Manchester Guardian took a similar line and said the recommendations went a long way toward meeting the Chinese demands and at the same time gave the Malays rather better guarantees of favoured treatment in the Services.

"The draft, with some amendments perhaps, should provide a good enough constitution for the country to enjoy a sound democratic life if the conditions for this life exist," said The Guardian. — United Press.

Damascus, Feb. 21. Syrian President, Shukri Kwatli, is expected to leave for Cairo in the next two days to attend the conference of Arab leaders there next Tuesday, well informed sources said.

These sources said Premier Sabri Assali, Defence Minister Khalid Azem and Foreign Minister, Sahib Bittar, would accompany the President. — France-Press.

IMPROVEMENT IN ANGLO-US RELATIONS

Washington, Feb. 21.

John Hay Whitney, new US Ambassador to Britain, believes that Anglo-American relations have improved "materially since the Suez crisis."

Whitney, leaving Saturday for his new post in London, said he hopes that "things will continue in that direction." He conceded it would take "hard work and good will" to re-establish "confidence right down the line."

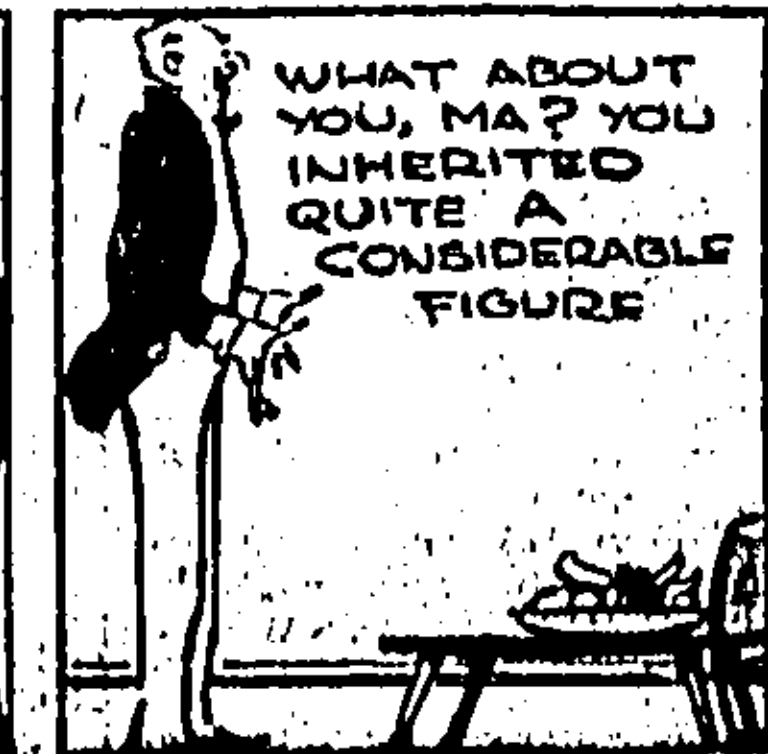
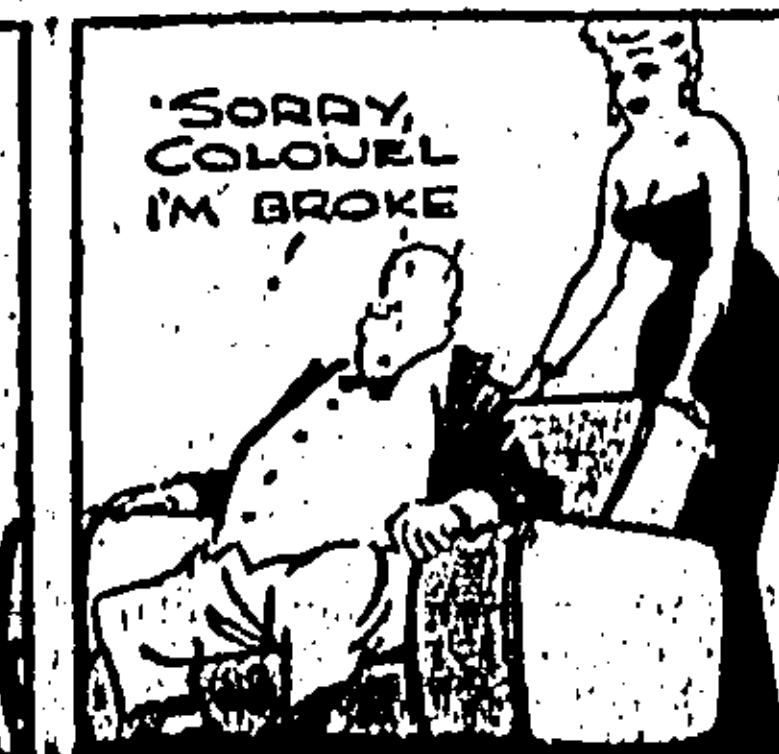
Whitney made the comments after a farewell visit with President Eisenhower. The two were golfing companions last week at Thomasville, Ga. Whitney said that he thinks the Bermuda meeting scheduled for March 21-24 between British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan and the President is one "evidence" of improved relations.

Whitney said he discussed plans for the Bermuda conference with the President. He said they did not discuss a

possible visit to this country by Queen Elizabeth, adding that he knows nothing more about the rumours than what he reads in the papers. Whitney said he is taking no "special message" to London from President Eisenhower.

Whitney first met Macmillan during World War II in North Africa, where he was an air force colonel and Macmillan was British Resident Minister. — United Press.

POP



Worth her weight

Stalin Line
Remains

PAUL-HENRI SPAAK

Brussels, Feb. 21.

M. Paul-Henri Spaak, the Belgian Foreign Minister, told a meeting here tonight that "decentralisation" had not modified Soviet foreign policy, which remained the same as in Stalin's time.

"In spite of their allusions to peaceful co-existence, the Soviets have only one aim—the stirring up of difficulties in the Western world's politics," he added.

"They had followed this policy for some years in Greece, in Berlin, in Korea and recently in the Middle East, while always 'not going too close to the conflict that they do not want and which they fear.'" — China Mail Special.

US Materials
For
Euratom

Luxembourg, Feb. 21.

The United States will supply Euratom, the proposed six-nation atomic pool, with all nuclear materials needed for its expansion, Germany's Herr Franz Etsel, announced here today.

Herr Etsel, who returned from the United States earlier this month, said that he and his two companions, M. Louis Armand of France, and Signor Francesco Giordani of Italy, had submitted to President Eisenhower, Secretary of State Mr. John Foster Dulles, and the American Atomic Commission, a nuclear production programme for Euratom.

According to the programme, the Euratom countries—France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg—will together produce three million installed kilowatts in 1963, and 15 million installed kilowatts in 1973.

The American officials, Herr Etsel said, informed the three men, who were appointed last October by the six member governments to speed up the creation of the pool, that "supplies of fissile materials to Europe did not present any problem, because the American Government is ready to support Euratom by all the means at her disposal."

"The American Government has invited the six Euratom countries to immediately send one hundred research workers and technicians to the United States to study latest developments in the nuclear field," Herr Etsel said. — China Mail Special.

HOOVER: LIBERTY

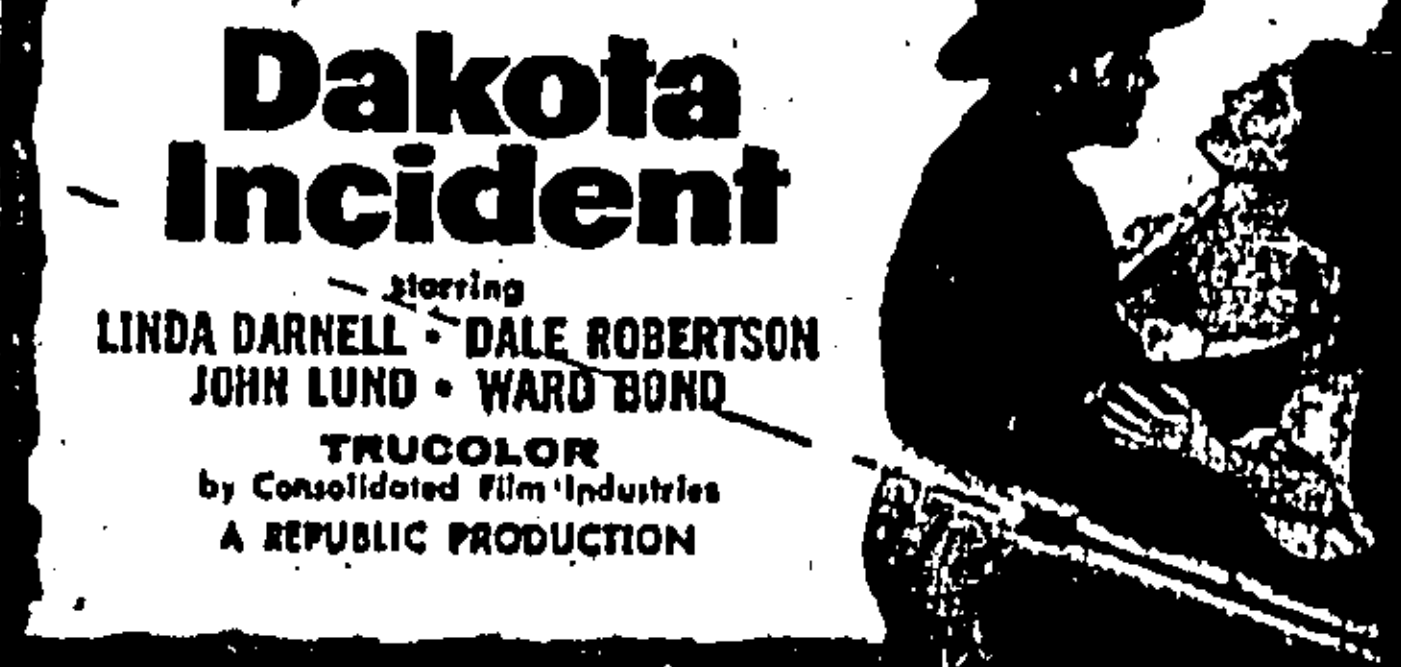
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STARTS TO-MORROW
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JOHN LUND • WARD BOND
TRUCOLOR
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A REPUBLIC PRODUCTION

ROXY & BROADWAY



GRAND OPENING TO-DAY

AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

The most daring picture of 1957!
3 BRAVE MEN
MILLAND BOGNERINE
Free 35mm CinemaScope



Worth her weight





CHARLES WILSON

OPPOSITION TO DEFENCE BUDGET INCREASE

Washington, Feb. 21. American Defence Secretary, Charles Wilson, today told the Senate Armed Forces Committee, that he was against any major increase in the defence budget.

Wilson said that large increases in military spending "would be unwise and unproductive all over the world." He added: "It would represent a major move toward mobilisation and would have an impact abroad which the free world could ill afford at this time."

Wilson said the United States armed forces would number 2,600,000 men during the next three years and there would be an annual military budget of \$38 to 40 billion dollars.

Wilson, on the other hand, said he was opposed to the troop reductions proposed last year by a Pentagon study. He reportedly, some 800,000 men would have been released from military service under this proposal.

During his testimony, Wilson was criticised by Senator Richard Russell, Democrat of Georgia, for slowing down instead of speeding up the construction of an atomic power airplane.

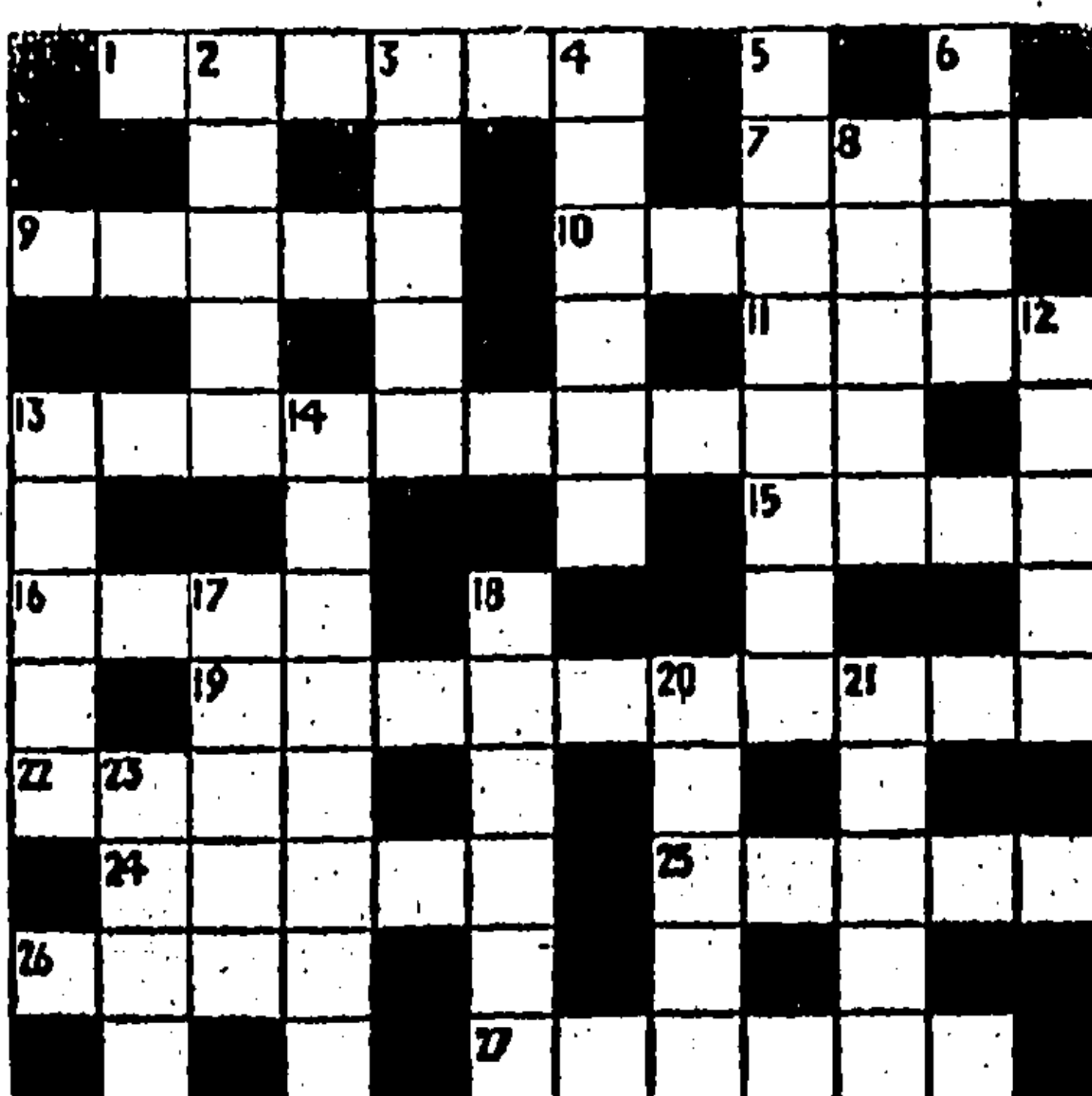
After the committee meeting, Russell told reporters: "I am not at all satisfied on research and development of nuclear powered aircraft." — France-Press.

Moslem Proposals

Khartoum, Feb. 21. The two Sudanese Moslem religious leaders, Ali Elmoghani and Abdel Rahman Elmahdi, today issued a joint statement proposing that the Sudan State should be an Islamic parliamentary republic with Islam as the official religion and the Sudanese Law as the basis of its legislation.

The statement followed an announcement by the Sudan Government, reaffirming the continuance of the state of emergency owing to the present Middle East tension and the Suez Canal problem. — France-Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 1 Bog (6).
- 7 Mute (4).
- 9 Fetch (5).
- 10 Solitary (5).
- 11 Huge (4).
- 12 Determination (10).
- 13 Eager (4).
- 14 Meditate (4).
- 15 Advances (10).
- 22 Music from 'Maid Marian' (4).
- 24 Loosen (5).
- 25 Notions (5).
- 26 Get up (4).
- 27 Wilderness (5).

DOWN

- 2 Leaves out (5).
- 3 Heavily messenger (5).
- 4 Begins (10).
- 5 Exasperates (8).
- 6 Acts in a beastly way? (4).
- 8 Foolish (5).
- 12 Nurses (5).
- 13 Dance (5).
- 14 Caused to function (8).
- 17 Rotates (5).
- 19 Concurred (10).
- 20 Ways out (5).
- 21 Perpendicular (5).
- 23 Devastation (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across: 1 Amuses, 4 Scrap, 7 Bitter, 8 Union, 10 Semi, 12 Decreed, 15 Adore, 16 Else, 17 Otto, 19 Irate, 20 Shelves, 21 Evil, 23 Guiso (Guys), 24 Lotter, 25 Study, 26 Stared. Down: 1 Asbestos, 2 Ultimate, 3 Ewer, 5 Concrete, 6 Atones, 9 Fees, 11 Admitted, 12 Dried, 13 Elevator, 14 Deplored, 15 Thrust, 22 Howl.

Russia Not To Use Veto

Maintenance Of Asian Railways

Bangkok, Feb. 21. The sixth session of the Inland Transport Conference of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) ended a week-long meeting in Bangkok today with a recommendation that Asian railways make greater efforts to the maintenance of tracks and rolling stock.

Altogether, 60 delegates from 18 member nations attended the meeting.

The Soviet delegation explained the techniques used in the Soviet Union for building low cost roads and organizing internal water transport. The Burmese delegation explained the system of river transport adopted in their country.

The meeting recommended that the United Nations technical assistance programme sponsor a study tour by Asian inland waterway experts through countries outside the region. The committee on inland ports will meet in Bangkok in July next.

One of the highlights of the conference was a discussion on how Asian countries might develop refrigerated transportation and train personnel for this purpose. — France-Press.

SEA LAW CONFERENCE

New York, Feb. 21.

The United Nations General Assembly today recommended that an international conference of the law of the sea should be held in March, 1958, to draft instruments dealing with current maritime problems.

The suggestion for a conference was made by the organization's international law commission, which has been working on such problems as territorial seas, conservation of fisheries and continental shelf for several years without success.

The site of the conference was left to Mr Dag Hammarskjöld, the Secretary-General.

The Assembly's recommendation, approved by 67 votes to none against, with three abstentions, provided:

1. That the conference take account of technical, biological and political aspects of the problems involved as well as the legal aspects;

2. That the conference also study free access to the sea from landlocked countries and

3. That all members of the United Nations shall take part in the conference and send experts in the various fields involved. — China Mail Special.

UNITED NATIONS RESUMES KASHMIR DEBATE

New York, Feb. 21

The Soviet Union announced tonight it would abstain on a new resolution before the United Nations on Kashmir, thus ensuring its passage when it was voted on by the Security Council.

The resolution, like one vetoed by the Soviet Union yesterday, would send the President of the Council, Mr Gunnar Jarring, on a mission to the subcontinent to examine with the Indian and Pakistan governments' proposals for a solution of the Kashmir dispute.

This draft was introduced yesterday after the other resolution, sponsored by Britain, the United States, Australia and Cuba, was vetoed by the Soviet Union.

Temporary Force

That resolution was also to send Mr Jarring to India and Pakistan. But the Soviet Union objected to it on the grounds that it referred to a Pakistan proposal for the temporary use of a UN force in connection with demilitarisation and because India considered it unacceptable.

The new draft, tabled by Britain, the United States and Australia, avoided any reference to the proposed UN force and its preamble merely recalled previous Council resolutions and the resolutions of the UN commission for India and Pakistan (UNCIP).

Mr Feroz Khan Noon, Pakistan Foreign Minister, said at today's Council meeting that the Government of India had agreed to accept the resolution. He said that India was fully committed to this principle.

This, he added, had been agreed to by India and Pakistan in telegrams that had been exchanged and in UNCIP resolutions.

India had contended that a free and impartial plebiscite could not be held until Pakistan armed forces had been withdrawn, Mr Noon added.

"I wish to state clearly and definitely that the Government of Pakistan have at all times been anxious and eager to carry out all the obligations under the resolutions, including the withdrawal of troops in accordance with the resolutions."

No Hesitation

"There has been no hesitation on the part of Pakistan in the discharge of its obligations. It has been so anxious to proceed in accordance with the resolutions that in some cases it has been prepared to do more than the resolutions call for in order that there would be rapid progress," he said.

Mr Noon said his government deplored the use of the veto yesterday, adding: "The situation in Kashmir constitutes a grave threat to the maintenance of international peace and it has come as a shock to Pakistan that a great power like the Soviet Union has seen fit to veto a resolution."

The proposal for the use of a UN force was made to facilitate the Pakistan withdrawal to which India attached so much importance. It was never intended to be utilised in the holding of a plebiscite as the Soviet Union maintained.

"The task of holding a plebiscite is under the terms of the resolution assigned to the plebiscite administrator," he said. "The introduction of a United Nations force would merely amount to augmentation of the UN observers."

The second Soviet objection, Mr Noon noted, was that in as much as India had objected to the resolution, it should not be adopted.

"The Council is engaged in a difficult task in the settlement of a dispute which constitutes a threat to international peace. The Government of Pakistan is distressed to learn that a permanent member of the Security Council is unwilling to accept the willingness of a party as sufficient to veto a resolution."

Self-determination

"The position is this: the question of the accession of the state to Pakistan or India is in dispute. The dispute involves the right of self-determination on this disputed question of accession," he said.

"Whatever the defaults of India or Pakistan, the peoples of the state possess this right and cannot be deprived of this exercise."

India and Pakistan had agreed that a plebiscite should be held and the Council had endorsed this agreement. If the plebiscite was held and certified by the UN to be free and

impartial, "the territory of Kashmir is neither part of India nor Pakistan."

India now occupied a certain part of Kashmir while the remainder was under the control of the Azad Kashmir, he said.

India had clearly stated that the UNCIP agreement was the only binding obligation and the whole of the agreement stood together. No part could be unilaterally repudiated or thrown out, he said.

Mr Noon repeated his welcome to Mr Jarring, to visit Pakistan.

Mr V. K. Krishna Menon, Indian Minister without portfolio, was accompanied by his doctor when he entered the Security Council for the debate.

During the debate he said: "The only resolutions to which my government feels engaged are those which they have accepted."

"Other resolutions passed by the Council under Chapter six of the Charter have no binding effect upon member states. We have rejected them and indeed the commission, after our objection, had proceeded on the basis that we have not accepted."

Constituent Unit

India regretted that the new draft recalled the Council resolution of January 24 which called for the maintenance of the status quo in Kashmir.

"Our approach to this problem is based on the basic considerations which we have advanced before the Council since 1948 until February 20, 1957, that is that the State of Jammu and Kashmir is a constituent unit of the union of India by law, equity and moral and every legal consideration," Mr Menon said.

"The only thing that can legally separate the State is the sovereign Parliament of India."

"The principle of the territorial integration of Jammu and Kashmir is inviolable," Mr Menon declared. "We cannot accept the situation of de facto occupations."

He reiterated that Mr Jarring would always be welcome in India but said that the Government was not in a position to consider any matters of high policy until a new government would be established in the latter part of March at the earliest.

Announcing his proposed abstention on the resolution, Mr Jarring said that the basic idea of the resolution was acceptable — namely that the Council President should be authorised to negotiate with the governments of India and Pakistan.

Advantage

The new resolution, he continued, had an "advantage" in wording over the one which the Soviet Union vetoed yesterday.

Under the new draft the President will not be tied by provisions which turned out to be unacceptable to one of the parties and which would have doomed his mission to failure," Mr Sobolev said.

Mr Sobolev said he could not fail to mention of previous decisions of the Council might become an impediment for Mr Jarring in his negotiations. The Council should proceed not from resolutions adopted years ago but from the real facts as they existed now.

Mr Sobolev said the United States, Britain and Australia had questioned the sincerity of the Soviet Union in its efforts to achieve a just settlement of the Kashmir problem. It was not necessary to refute these statements.

"In alleging there was an abuse of the veto power, it will not be possible to conceal the underlying just position assumed by the Soviet delegation which always stands for solutions in line with the countries concerned," he said.

Not Appropriate

It was not appropriate for the Council for members to vote "mechanically" for a resolution which was not acceptable to one of the parties concerned.

"The Soviet delegation, although it sees essential shortcomings in this draft resolution, will not oppose it and hopes sincerely that negotiations will yield positive results and lead to a renewal of direct negotiations between the parties concerned," Mr Sobolev said. — Reuters.

EGYPTIAN SUPPORT FOR CYPRUS

United Nations, Feb. 21.

Egyptian delegate, Omar Lutfi, today told the Political Committee of the UN General Assembly that he would support the resolution on Cyprus presented to the Committee by Greece.

The use of Cyprus as a base for the British and French operations against Egypt had endangered peace and security in that part of the world, Lutfi said.

The international nature of the Cyprus problem was incontestable, and Britain did not have the right to thwart the national aspirations of the Cypriot people in order to use the island for the protection of British oil interests in the Middle East, Lutfi said.

EXPRESSED HOPE

He expressed the hope that peace would be restored through contacts with the representatives of the Cypriot people. He added that a return to peace was only possible if Britain recognised the right of the Cypriot people to self-determination and if Britain ended its policy of force in Cyprus.

The Belgian delegate, Jacques De Theer, condemned foreign interference in Cyprus. He maintained that the United Nations was incompetent to deal with the Cyprus problem, which was an internal British matter. — France-Press.

He said: "There is today not only order throughout China but a truly tremendous moral revolution." — Reuters.

Discrimination Repugnant To Bevan

London, Feb. 21.

British Labour Party foreign affairs spokesman, Aneurin Bevan, tonight branded racial discrimination in South Africa as "entirely repugnant."

Bevan was representing his party in a political television broadcast, in reply to a question as to why the Labour Party will help to defend South Africans accused of treason.

Bevan said: "There is no attempt at all at interference, but liberty, we hope, is a universal thing and ought to be defended everywhere."

He added: "We are collecting money in Britain to help the victims in Hungary, for instance, and if there are people in South Africa who have to be helped from outside in order to avert themselves of their rights before the courts of law, what objection can there be to us doing that?" — France-Press.

Soviet Envoy To N. Korea Appointed

Paris, Feb. 21.

The President of the Supreme Soviet has appointed Alexander Puzanov to be the new Soviet Ambassador to North Korea, replacing Vassili Ivanov, who has been assigned to other duties, Tass reported tonight.

Puzanov was Premier of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic (RSFSR) from the end of the Stalin era in 1953 to January 24, 1956. He was then down-graded to the post of Vice-Premier of the RSFSR.

In May 1955, he was a member of the Soviet delegation that went to Warsaw to sign the agreement settling up a unified command for the armed forces of the European Communist countries.

Ivanov has been Soviet Ambassador to North Korea since June 17, 1955. From 1953 to 1955, he was a Vice-Premier of the RSFSR Government. — France-Press.

A delegation of the West German Red Cross Society, led by Herr Heinrich Weitz, President of the Society, arrived by air in Moscow today, the Soviet news agency Tass reported.

A communiqué issued here said the two societies had agreed to "continued extensive co-operation to collect information about the Soviet and German citizens who have failed to return to their families after the second world war." — China Mail Special.

OFF TO BECOME A COOK



Former BBC TV announcer, Avis Scott waves farewell from her carriage window at Waterloo Station when she left on the United States boat train en route for New York. She is taking up a new career — cooking — in America having failed to get sufficient work on TV or stage since she was dropped as an announcer. Avis has taken a special course in cookery and has won her Cordon Bleu certificate. — Central Press Photo.

SINGAPORE PARTY BOYCOTT

Singapore, Feb. 21. The United Malays National Organisation (UMNO) which forms part of the Singapore Labour Front Government coalition, today decided to boycott the all-party independence delegation leaving for London early next month for constitutional talks with the British Colonial Office.

The decision followed the rejection by the all-party conference earlier this week of UMNO's demands that Singapore's first Governor-General should be a Malay, that Islam should be the state religion and Malay the state language.

A statement issued by UMNO after its meeting tonight said that President, Inche Haji, Mr Jaffer for Land and Housing, would not attend further meetings of all-party leaders. It added that the party's demand represented the "legitimate aspirations of Malays in Singapore" and were "fully supported" by other Malay organisations. — France-Press.

Marshall's Views On New China

Singapore, Feb. 22. Mr David Marshall, the former Chief Minister of Singapore said in an article published here today that no threat from within or without can dislodge the Chinese Communist regime.

Mr Marshall, writing for the first time on his visit last year to China said: "It is to my mind the first time in history that China is a truly united nation with a truly strong government."

Mr Marshall was giving his impressions of "the new China" in a trade union journal, the Suna Aca, official organ of the Army Civil Service Union of Singapore.

He said: "There is today not only order throughout China but a truly tremendous moral revolution." — Reuters.

Nehru-Zhukov Greetings

Paris, Feb. 21.

Indian Premier, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Soviet Defence Minister, Marshal Georgi Zhukov, have exchanged telegrams on the subject of Zhukov's recent visit to India. Tass reported today.

The radio said that Zhukov thanked Nehru for the Indian government and the entire Indian people for the welcome he received.

Nehru replying said: "It was a joy for all of us to receive you and the persons who accompanied you. Your visit favoured the development of mutual understanding between our two peoples." — France-Press.

IKE'S DOCTRINE 'AN ILLUSION' OF POLICY

Washington, Feb. 21.

Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana, Assistant Democratic leader in the US Senate, said today that President Eisenhower's Middle East resolution created only "an illusion" of a United States policy for the area.

Senator Mansfield was opening the third day of the Senate debate on the resolution which, if approved, would declare the readiness of the United States Government to use its armed forces against any Communist aggression in the Middle East, provided that the President deemed it necessary and the country under attack asked for help.

Senator Mansfield said the Senate and the House of Representatives were being asked to ratify something that did not even provide a basis for a Middle East policy.

Therefore, he said, it was wrong to call the resolution an "Eisenhower doctrine."

Wrong

He said it was wrong of the Administration to inject into Congressional consideration of the resolution a sense of urgency and crisis by implying that it was a course of action.

The resolution was approved in its original form by the House of Representatives the week before last.

Its wording was modified by the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees before the Senate opened its debate.

A section of the proposed resolution would give the President authority to launch a 200 million dollar programme of economic and military aid to selected countries in areas of strategic importance.

Senator Mansfield said the resolution ignored the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Soviet arms shipments to the Middle East, both of which had increased Middle East tension.

He proposed that two amendments be made to the resolution before it was approved.

Setting Stage

The amendments would ask the President to seek international control of arms shipments to the Middle East and would reaffirm the United States "moral and material" support of the United Nations emergency force now employed in the Suez area.

Senator Mansfield also said he was afraid that the second part of the resolution, dealing with economic and military aid, would be setting the stage for a programme which will run for

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How Fast Do You Read?

By Michael Sutton

READING today is no longer a pleasurable luxury. It is a vital necessity for anyone with ambition and the desire to keep abreast with the vast changes that are the hall-mark of our civilisation. The output of literature, technical and otherwise, and news, has never been greater, and it grows day by day. In view of this, it is a sad, and in many cases a tragic fact, that most people still read as they did in their primary schools—that is, with effort, haltingly, often with little understanding, and almost invariably incredibly slowly.

100

Most of us have bad reading habits because we have never been taught how to read properly. This fact has nothing to do with education or intelligence-rating. Thus, many top business executives, lawyers, doctors, engineers and even teachers have bad reading habits, because they don't know better, and because they don't know that it is an easy matter to read five and even ten times faster than they do now with the proper training.

200

What are these bad habits? There are quite a number, but the following are the main ones, and they all add up to slow reading:

1. Going back over what you have been reading when you think you have missed a word;
2. Reading every word in every paragraph;
3. Swinging your head from left to right as you read down a page;
4. Pointing to words as you read with your finger;
5. Moving your lips to form the words as you read;
6. Not concentrating on what you're reading.

300

In a campaign to encourage faster reading, many universities and big industrial firms (especially in the United States) have started classes to improve the reading speeds of their students and employees. The results have been remarkable, both in regard to the increase of speed and the ease with which the students and employees have managed to acquire new reading habits.

400

Among the first in the industrial field were Imperial Chemical Industries, Esso Standard Oil Company, General Electric Company and International Business Machines. Harvard University, New York University and Temple University, the United States, are only three of many which have been doing valuable work in speed-up reading classes.

500

Apart from these, private organisations like New York's Reading Laboratory, Inc., have been set up in many places in the United States, where, for a fee, people are taught to improve their reading habits. Imperial Chemical Industries realised that its executives had to read a vast amount of technical literature to keep pace with both business and scientific developments. The Educational Department of this firm therefore had a series of films made to help the executives increase their speeds from approximately 200 words a minute (an average reading speed) to double and even treble this figure. The films start off showing paragraphs of print at normal speed; and with each film the speed of screening is increased.

600

As far as big industries are concerned, better reading is not just an academic achievement. If executives can read faster, they don't have to spend half their working time (and more important from the executive's point of view, half their leisure time in the evenings and week-ends) reading. Bored down to basic facts, it means that executives can employ their talents on more important business matters during working hours, and enjoy their leisure to more advantage. Many top executives today have to take home briefcases filled with reading material that they don't have time to get through at work because they cannot cope with it there.

Fast reading is a vital factor in getting better jobs. A recent sociological survey in the United States revealed that some 1,400 former

high-school students had drifted into dead-end jobs. Of this number only a few were able to read and concentrate properly. The conclusion drawn was that bad reading habits had been one of the main causes preventing these relatively highly-educated youngsters from getting more important and better-paid jobs.

In learning to read fast there are certain basic things that must be borne in mind. They sound trite, but they are of such vital importance that they are often forgotten. In the first place, it must be realised that the main object of reading is to grasp what the writer is trying to say, and that ideas are conveyed by groups of words rather than separate words. If, therefore, you should pause over single words, you might miss the main import of the idea. A good reader should, therefore, take in groups of words in the second place, ideas are not usually contained in single lines. If you pause to consider the meaning of each line, you might also miss the main theme. But more important, this procedure slows you up and is inefficient.

What can you do to improve your reading speed? By far the best way is to enrol at a reading clinic. Unfortunately, in Hongkong, there are no reading clinics. But before we discuss what we can do to help ourselves, it's instructive to see what goes on at a reading clinic.

Teachers at clinics usually use one or more mechanical methods to induce fast reading. One of the most popular is the reading accelerator. This moves a curtain down the page at such a speed that the student is forced to read faster to keep ahead of it. This speed is gradually increased as the student improves. Another mechanical aid is the ophthalmograph.

This records on film the movements of the student's

POCKET CARTOON
by OSBERT LANCASTER



eyes as he reads and gives useful information to the instructors. Then there is the tachistoscope, which flashes phrases and numbers in front of the student's eyes at speeds of up to one-hundredth of a second. The purpose of this is to train the eyes to grasp groups of words and figures very quickly. Other devices help to correct simple reading errors by forcing the eyes to concentrate as well as extending the optic range so that eventually whole sentences can be taken in at once. An interesting fault that was discovered was the fact that the left eye tends to lag behind the right eye because Western writing runs from left to right across the page. Full vision is required for really fast reading. Both eyes should work as effectively as possible.

The obvious question that will be asked at this stage is what is the good of being able to read fast if the meaning of what you are reading escapes comprehension. The results of innumerable tests have shown that when you learn to read fast you also learn to take in more. For example, students entering the speed-reading class of New York University can usually read only 200 to 250 words a minute,

and comprehend only 50 to 60% of what they are reading. In less than 30 hours of training, the average student increases his reading speed to at least 600 words a minute, and INCREASES HIS COMPREHENSION OF WHAT HE IS READING TO BETWEEN 80 AND 90%. This is quite an amazing result and is corroborated by other reading clinics.

The ability to increase reading speed has little to do with age. Most clinics have found that even when the variation in age is more than 30 years between one pupil and another, the results are very much the same. This means that everyone can learn to increase his or her reading speed by more than 100% without too much effort; and, more important, increase his or her ability to comprehend. This latter fact cannot be stressed too much, because most people, even after they have tried their best to concentrate or memorize what they have been reading, find that they can seldom remember the salient facts of what they have been reading.

Here are some tips for those who cannot go to reading clinics:

1. Work out how many words there are on a page (or on several pages) and set a time limit for reading them. Use a stopwatch or an alarm clock. Gradually decrease the amount of time you allow yourself;
2. Learn to make your eyes skip over groups of words, and then whole sentences, making sure that you grasp the meaning;
3. When you have read a portion in as quick a time as you can, pause, and summarise in your mind what you have read;
4. Don't go back and re-read words or phrases or even sentences;
5. When reading newspapers, draw a line down the centre of the column. Let your eyes run down this line, reading, as it were, to left and right of the line at the same time. This becomes surprisingly easy after practice;
6. Skip all padding and repetition on the part of the writer. You will learn to distinguish between the important and the unimportant as your critical sense increases;
7. Slow readers have small vocabularies and it follows that the larger your vocabulary the quicker your potential is for fast reading. Never pass over words that you are unfamiliar with.

If you adopt these suggestions there is no reason why you cannot increase your reading speed by at least 100%. But constant practice is necessary. It shouldn't take much longer than a few months.

The ability to read fast will increase not only your knowledge but also your ability to get and hold down more important and responsible jobs. The effort is well worth while.

And the graduate may even be light-headed by his haul of prospective business.

CHOOSING A CAREER—No. 2
by W. K. BLISS

The roads that lead to professional, scientific and industrial careers are heavily 'signposted.' The gates are flung wide, and the 'gatekeepers' are out in the middle of the road beckoning with open arms.

The ante-rooms of appointments boards and other career-assisting agencies are bright with attractive welcoming literature. Hardly a famous firm but file its flag in this competitive display, and tells its tale of opportunity.

So much so that among the students' own literature on the subject, the facetious rejoinder has been found: "Some Thoughts on Choosing an Employer."

And the graduate may even be light-headed by his haul of prospective business.

More important, perhaps, the Germans have hired America's biggest nuclear engineering firm, Babcock and Wilcox, to undertake the major part of reactor construction.

The Germans like to organise and their nuclear programme represents a triumph for this national passion. In fact, it was not until the occupation was ended in May 1955 that Germany got the go-ahead for the peaceful development of nuclear energy.

But long before this they had completed the spade work for the impressive programme now beginning to emerge. As early

as 1954, Dr Otto Hahn, who won the Nobel prize for being the first man to split the uranium atom, was predicting: "Atomic power will be available to West German industry two or three years after we get our freedom back."

Heisenberg couldn't have been more right. The Germans, since achievement of their recovery "miracle," have become accustomed to talking big and planning big.

Their nuclear energy programme will be, if realised, Europe's biggest. It may even overshadow Britain's, although this remains to be seen.

By 1960 West Germany expects to be generating most of the nation's power with nuclear energy. The Germans expect, by this magic date, to have in operation that nucleus for a fleet of nuclear-powered cargo ships. And nuclear-powered locomotives will be whizzing over West Germany's rail net.

This may seem like big—and empty—talk for a nation which only now is building its first research reactors. But the Germans undeniably are wading into nuclear development with all of their well-known energy and dogged determination to surpass all rivals.

CHOOSING a career is one of the most important steps in a young man's life, and it no longer presents the difficulties it once did—for this is an age of opportunity for youth, especially for trained men and, above all, for those with a university degree.

No parent discussing prospects for an under-graduate son can fail to think a little ruefully of the complete shift of balance between seeking and being sought; as things were when he started out in his youth, and as things are now for the young man.

In the father's early days, the trained man generally had to hunt hard for a post. Now he is run after.

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GERMANY'S NUCLEAR PROGRAMME MAY OVERSHADOW BRITAIN'S—AN

"Atomic Revolution"

By Norman Lindhurst

Even now they are working on plans for nuclear-powered cargo ships and locomotives. A chain of reactors is beginning to rise, simultaneously, in Munich, Karlsruhe and Hamburg. Additional reactors will be constructed in the Ruhr and Frankfurt.

West Germany is forging a close partnership with the United States in nuclear development. The Germans will get an initial 13.2 pounds of enriched uranium from the Americans, and exchange scientific and economic information.

ADVANTAGE

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CHOOSING A CAREER—No. 2
by W. K. BLISS

Now Strauss has been shifted to the Defence Ministry for the same purpose, and the nuclear ministry turned over to Dr Siegfried Balke, a business man who comes to his new post fresh from a triumph in overhauling and modernising Germany's communications system as the Federal Post Minister.

The Germans have the Western Allies to thank for their well-publicised recovery "miracle." The Allies defended them while, free of armament burdens, the Germans were recapturing export markets from the victors.

HANDICAP

Today, this is basically the same German strategy in the development of peaceful nuclear energy. Strauss himself pointed out: "We have been spared starting from the very beginning in atomic research and practice. To a great extent, we shall be able to build on the experience of our allies."

"That we are not permitted to use atomic energy for military purposes, seems to us an advantage rather than a handicap."

Perhaps, in the long run, the most significant fact about Germany's nuclear development programme will prove to be labour's intense participation.

West German labour, as represented by the Social Democrats, is determined to get into the atom act well ahead of industry, if possible.

The Social Democrats hail and hail nuclear energy as the "second industrial revolution." They are demanding a speed-up and expansion of nuclear activity, criticising the government for timidity.

The SPD has linked nuclear energy with automation. Both, the Social Democrats argue, are inevitable. Hence labour is trying to make certain that this "second industrial revolution" profits the workers as much as the management.

Nuclear power plants, at the moment, must be constructed in locations demanding large amounts of power. Most of the time, in relatively small areas, be willing and able to divert men, money and materials to nuclear power and be in an area with high fuel cost.

Few spots in the world satisfy these conditions more completely than West Germany, which is heading into a power crisis. Power production will have to increase by 1970, it is estimated, by an annual 100,000 million kilowatt hours from the present 80,000 million kilowatt hours.

The Ruhr's hard coal deposits are petering out. The Germans literally have no choice but take the nuclear plunge.

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JIMMY GUTHRIE SPOTS...

FLAWS IN THE TRANSFER SYSTEM AND CONTRACTS, BUT NOTHING IS DONE

I cite the Football League Management Committee for not giving the League footballer a square deal.

I accuse the League Committee, currently led by Mr Arthur Oakley, with doing nothing in four years to obey findings of the impartial Ministry of Labour investigation of 1951 into the conditions of the League footballer.

The League tried to gag me. The FA tried. And the Players' Union committee played into their hands when they sacked me in Manchester recently. But I refuse to be gagged. You football fans who are the lifeblood of the game should be put in possession of the facts which expose the League bosses.

ACTION REPORT—NIL

These are the points raised by the Ministry's investigation of 1951, points printed in a Government White Paper in 1952.

POINT 1.—That the League admit faults in the transfer system.

What is the League's action after four years? Nil.

The League, represented by Mr Arthur Drewry, now elevated to head of the FA, four years ago told the investigators: "We do not believe there is general dissatisfaction among players."

What unadmitted "bun-lum"? I give the League bosses

this fact which may have escaped their learned notice:—Every year approximately one-third of League players are not retained by their clubs. They have to seek new employers. Approximately one-sixth of them are prevented from getting new employers because of a fee on their heads.

These players get no wages after their contract expires on June 30. And if no one buys them they have to carry on living and maintaining families without pay, or quit League football.

Would you, Mr. Fan, care to work under such conditions? And the League had the nerve to say there is no dissatisfaction among the scruffy players.

I repeat, the League have done nothing about this system although admitting faults in it. Why, Mr Oakley, why? We suggested a player on transfer not being paid should get each week £2 per thousand

of his transfer fee. But the League ignored this suggestion as well as the investigation's recommendation that a player should receive some remuneration when a fee is on his head.

POINT 2.—The Ministry's investigation said it was undesirable that the entire benefit of a transfer fee should go to the selling club.

The investigation proposed a new system under which transfers be limited to £15,000, the fee to be split equally between the selling club, the Players' Benevolent Fund, and the FA.

The League threw this out, saying, in effect, that it is ridiculous for players to benefit from the cash their ability commands.

THE BRITISH WAY

POINT 3.—The investigation, in its cautious wording, said: "In view of the entertainment football provides we do not think the maximum wage excessive." Which is the "British" way of saying that it is far too low!

An Industrial Disputes Tribunal forced the League to raise the maximum wage the next year to £15 in the season, £12 in the summer, from £14 and £10.

That was four years ago. Why hasn't the footballer's wage kept pace with everybody else's?

POINT 4.—The investigation said it would be a denial of justice for players on charges in front of the League bosses to be refused Union or legal representation.

TWO FOUND GUILTY

Yet in December Trevor Ford was refused representation. Three years ago Wilf Mannion, of Middlesbrough and England, was refused it. Both were found guilty by the League—both without representation.

In this country where justice for the individual is held as precious we allow men who are footballers without legal training to face alone men of proved business ability.

Incredible... but true. For the League have ignored this instruction too.

POINT 5.—The investigation said players' contracts should not be altered without the players' consent. Their contract was cut by a mouth.

I have raised these points with the League time after time and with the Industrial Disputes Tribunals. They just talk round the issues, getting nowhere.

A well-known Queen's Counsel told me last year, Jimmy, the only way you will ever break the grip of these dictators is through a campaign to whip up public indignation against the present conditions for footballers.

Unless, of course, every single footballer in League football refuses to re-sign the present type of contract.

My QC friend could be so right. But I cherish the hope that one day the League and FA bosses will wake up to their own dictatorship and give the footballer the new deal he deserves.

—(London Express Service). (COPYRIGHT)

AFTER A RECORD

All goal scoring records in junior football in the Ciltmore (Lanes) area are likely to be broken this season by Low Moor FC. Defeating Billington 10-0, they took their total to 141 goals in only seventeen matches. They still have the same number of games to play, so their final aggregate may be astronomical.

On a point of handicapping River Line could not have been given much less weight, and it only requires the engagement of a strong lightweight rider and soft ground on the day to ensure a strong following for this six-year-old.

BAD DRAW Another six-year-old who may appear in the betting at a later stage is Nicholas Nickleby. He,

however, has run 36 times to date and has proved a very paying proposition.

When he ran in last year's Lincoln he looked very well, but he drew number three position and that is the end of every horse.

Whereas River Line has gone down 5lb, in the weights Nicholas Nickleby has gone down 12lb. Even allowing for the improved class of this year's field, Nicholas Nickleby has been very fairly treated.

In his first race after the Lincoln last year he went up to Newcastle and won a three-horse race from Sombrero and Mountain Music. He can meet Mountain Music at Lincoln on 6lb, better terms.

Nicholas Nickleby naturally drifted in the market last year when the draw became known and he started at 40-1. At the present time he is quoted at only 20-1.

It is not yet known whether he will be seriously trained for the race, but he has an obvious chance on the handicap.

—(London Express Service). (COPYRIGHT)

River Line's Price Is Sure To Shorten

By RICHARD BAERLEIN

I mentioned the other day that Tudor Jinks and Don Basilio—two horses which played quite a prominent part in the ante-post market for last year's Lincoln—were again well forward in condition. Another horse who is sure to be a fighting factor again this year is River Line, second last year.

River Line has gone down 5lb in the weights and because Don Basilio put up 2lb overweight, River Line will be allowing him 6lb for three lengths.

For a six-year-old River Line has run comparatively little racing, and has run only 16 times to date.

Like most sons of Court Martial he comes readily to hand but he cannot act on the firm ground. A dry March would therefore prove against his chance, but I have no doubt that several who wait for a big win on River Line last year will be doing so again.

ATTACKING

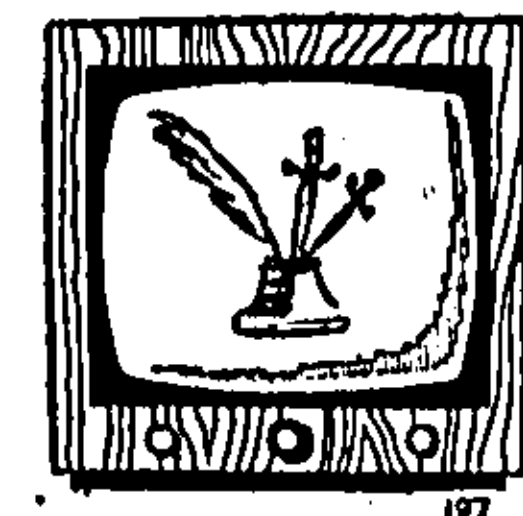
His present price of 25-1 will not last long once it is known that an attacking policy is to be pursued.

After running in the Great Jubilee Handicap last year, when he was unplaced, to Tudor Jinks at an actual difference of weights carried of only 4lb, River Line had a long lay off.

He did not appear again until the end of September, when Aorangi ran away from him in a mile race at Ascot in heavy ground. Then at Haydock, Babur also ran away from him in heavy going.

On a point of handicapping River Line could not have been given much less weight, and it only requires the engagement of a strong lightweight rider and soft ground on the day to ensure a strong following for this six-year-old.

BAD DRAW Another six-year-old who may appear in the betting at a later stage is Nicholas Nickleby. He,



NAMESAKES

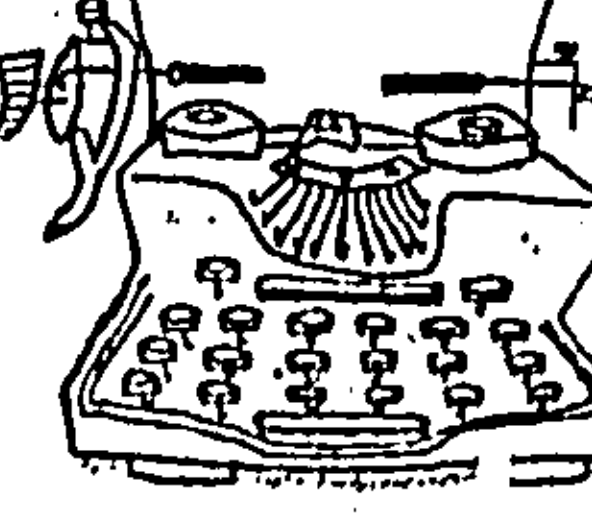
INSTRUCTIONS: Fill in the spaces against each of the clues below with a word related to my life. The letters in circles spell out my name. Who am I?

1 Army officers
2 Setback
3 Emperor
4 Hostilities
5 Attack
6 Officer's boot?
7 School subject
8 Of India
9 Iberian War
10 Strong point
11 Plan of campaign

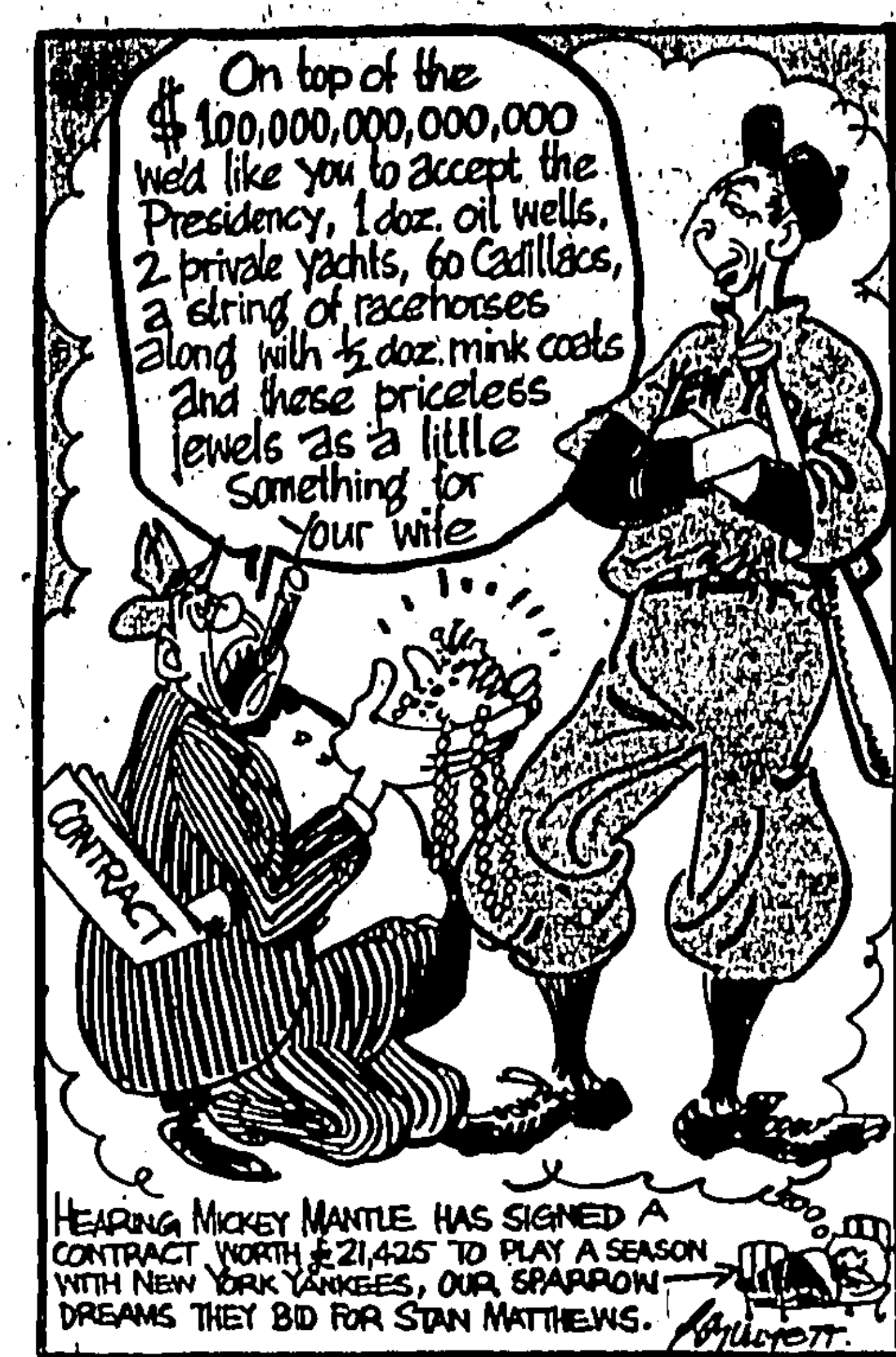
Solution on Page 9

BE SPECIFIC

Manila in only 2 hours & 40 minutes!



CATHAY PACIFIC



Mr Speaker, Sir

by HENRY LONGHURST

Mr Sam Smith, the President of the English Golf Union, is a splendidly forthright Yorkshire character who calls a spade a spade, knows what he wants, and is prepared to do something about getting it. In private life, though not, I am sure, on the golf course, he is a "topmaker"—congratulations, Sam, you've beaten the panel—but it is in his official capacity that we meet him this morning. He has picked up his mallet and is pointing it at every one of us with "a shilling or your life."

There are certain inescapable expenses in golf, as in any other game, if any kind of organised bodies are to prepare and adjust the rules and answer questions about them from all over the world, to run championships great and small, to play international matches both at home and overseas, to take our part every five years in the great Commonwealth Tournament—and a host of other things, some clearly essential, others obviously desirable.

MY BELIEF

It is my belief, and I have been hammering away at it for approximately 20 years, that every golfer worthy of the name would wish these things to go on, that he does not want to be troubled about them, but that he would "touch" him for half a crown a year by adding it painlessly to his club subscription, and that, if you promised never to mention this money business again, he would part like a lamb.

One cry has always been that it would be "impossible" to collect. This comes largely, I don't blame them, from those who see a little work coming their way in the collecting.

The same thing, you may remember, was said about that equally obvious and inevitable business, P.A.Y.E.—until a bold Chancellor said "go ahead and do it." So they did it—and don't we know it!

All that is needed is for the club secretary to send every member the following: "Sir, I am to advise you that the committee have decided to raise the subscription by half a crown. This sum will be contributed to the National Golf Fund, details of whose affairs on your behalf and of golf in general are posted on the club notice board. A banker's order, by which the committee have decided that all subscriptions shall in future be paid, is enclosed."

What would, and could, this National Golf Fund do? First it would underwrite all the administrative expenses of the Royal and Ancient (of an international or national, as against a purely "club" character) of all the four national Unions, and of the Joint Advisory Council, which is a kind of TUC of the four.

It would underwrite the costs of the Commonwealth Tournament (due in South Africa in 1959), the Walker Cup, the Home Internationals, and others such as England v. France (called off more than once through lack of funds on our part; good heavens, what a come down!), Scotland v. Scandinavia, and any similar matches desired by Ireland and Wales.

It could, probably, according to the size of the thing, from time to time underwrite the playing of the Open, Amateur and English Championships (the other three countries have, not I think, the same problems, but if they have, they have only to say so) in places of historic golfing interest, mainly in the south, west and east of England, which now seem barred forever through lack of gate money.

There would still, if I am not mistaken, be something left over for the Golf Foundation, the Sports Turf Research establishment at Blagely and such other worthy causes as might present their claims.

ANOTHER NAME

The National Golf Fund, you may say, does not exist. Well, it does in effect, under another name, the International Amateur Golf Fund. This was founded by Lord Bruce of Melbourne and has the absolutely indispensable characteristic of being independent of all the beneficiaries. It is administered by four trustees—and pretty impressive they are. The Speaker of the House of Commons, the Rt. Hon. W. S. Morrison; the Master of the Rolls, Sir Raymond Evershed; Lord Balfour of Burleigh; and Sir Edward Peacock.

They have power to incorporate others, and would, I imagine, though I do not presume to advise so eminent a body, at once invite the presidents of the four unions and the chairman of either the Championship or Finance Committee of the Royal and Ancient.

All we need is for somebody to beg Mr Speaker to call a conference on these lines, and, greatly caring, on the strength of once having played golf with him in his lovely constituency of Cirencester, I hereby do so.

In the meantime, put down thy musket, Sam, for a moment. There's something much better just round the corner.

Royal H.K. Defence Force Orders

Serial No. 8. Orders by Brigadier L. T. Ride, CBE, ED, Commandant, Royal Hongkong Defence Force. Dated February 20, 1957.

FORCE ORDERS
Obituary: The Commandant regrets to announce the death of WO(1) M. P. de Baptista, MBE on February 20, 1957.

FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Recd. 1957—Practice Annual Review. Parade: MPG 5.15 p.m. for HQ RHKDF. Dress: Blue Beret, Blue Beret, Anklets, Belt, Frog, Rifle Sling.

Light Troop—Tuesday February 20—Field Day—Rifle and Bren Class. Parade: MPG 5.15 p.m. for HQ RHKDF. Dress: OC Blue Beret, Pullover, Boots, Anklets, Belt, Frog, Rifle Sling. Parade: MPG 5.15 p.m. for HQ RHKDF. Dress: Overall, Beret, Belt.

THE HONGKONG REGIMENT
Training—HKR. Rehearsal for Annual Review—Wednesday February 27, 1957. The a/m rehearsal will be held on Wednesday February 27, 1957. The a/m rehearsal will be held on Wednesday February 27, 1957. The a/m rehearsal will be held on Wednesday February 27, 1957.

HOME GUARD
Training—Thursday February 28, 1957. Parade: MPG 5.15 p.m. for HQ RHKDF. Dress: Blue Beret, Blue Beret, Anklets, Belt, Frog, Rifle Sling.

HONGKONG AUXILIARY
Training—Friday March 1, 1957. Parade: MPG 5.15 p.m. for HQ RHKDF. Dress: Blue Beret, Blue Beret, Anklets, Belt, Frog, Rifle Sling.

NOTICE
Found One latch key on Kai Tak. If anyone has lost a key, please apply to Administrative Officer, H.K. Defence Force, for a replacement.

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AROUND HOLLYWOOD

WHEN BOB HOPE ACTS THE SETS ARE NEVER CLOSED TO VISITORS

By RON BURTON

Hollywood. Many movie actors and actresses are bitten by the stage bug. The latest victim is Vera Miles, who probably wouldn't have developed stage ambitions if she hadn't co-starred opposite Bob Hope.

Miss Miles found that Hope loves an audience. The result is that his sets are never closed to visitors at Paramount. For eight weeks of shooting "Beau James," the story of New York's late playboy Mayor, Jimmy Walker, Miss Miles found she also had an audience as she and Hope made scenes for the film.

"There were usually about 200 persons watching us," she said. "After a while I got over my initial nervousness about having a 'live' audience. Later I guess I welcomed them. Acting with Bob is the nearest I've ever come to performing before a real audience."

"Anyhow, I sure got a lot of confidence from the experience. I know that it certainly would make it much easier for me to perform behind footlights. I don't know how I'd do in a play, but I'd do much better now than I would have eight weeks ago."

LEARNED DANCING

Miss Miles actually has never set foot on a stage. She's been in 10 motion pictures and was started on her career after she entered the Miss America contest eight years ago as Miss Kansas and placed third.

Paramount people don't think she's a bad risk for any type of theatrical venture. They point out that she danced very little in high school because she was working. However, she learned to dance for "Beau James," in which she plays the part of Betty Campbell, and her instructor says she can do intricate routines in a completely professional manner.

"Now I learned dancing," she said, "and so I'm going to continue to take lessons. After I finish my next picture—'From Amongst the Dead'—I intend to take singing lessons. Maybe I'll get a musical, then."

"If I don't try to keep improving myself, I'll break a pledge I made when I first came here. I took stock of myself and then said, 'Look—you can do better, can't you?' And now each time I do something new, I ask it again, and each time I answer to myself, 'I'll try.'"

Stephen Apostolof, 28, is an independent film producer in the complete sense of the word. This youthful film-maker was gaoled in his native Bulgaria in 1944 for activities as a member of the anti-Russian underground. The sentence was for 15 years and would have been death had he been more than 16 years old.

Apostolof escaped after three and one-half years and made his way to Istanbul where he played the piano in a night club until he could reach France in 1949. There he spent a year during which he successfully promoted financing for a film.

Apostolof next went to Canada and two years later entered the United States, arriving in Hollywood late in 1952. His Hollywood career began with jobs in the production departments of several

HIS OWN STORY

The company's first production will be based on Apostolof's own independence story. The film will be titled "Journey to Freedom" and generally will follow his own thrilling experiences in his battle for personal freedom and independence.

"The personable young man's recipe for a good picture is simple—give the public solid entertainment, preferably something with some newness in subject matter, and present some new faces."

"It's entirely unnecessary to have established box office names in your casts when you have an unusual story," he said. "Top quality entertainment is enough."

"The public is really interested in sound, firm entertainment. I think 'Journey to Freedom' will fill the bill. It will have plenty of so-called unknowns, too. We'll keep on the newness track with our next film which will document the effect of mental hygiene on mental illness in our time."

Apostolof's independence is all he could want, he thinks. He's out of prison, has his own company—and also sufficient financial independence, thanks to local backers who think highly of him.

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PUBLISHED DAILY
(AFTERNOON)

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NOTICE

THE HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION

Ordinary Yearly General
Meeting

NOTICE IS HEREBY
GIVEN that the Ordinary
Yearly General Meeting of
the Shareholders of the Cor-
poration will be held at the
Head Office of the Corpora-
tion, 1, Queen's Road Central
Hong Kong, on Friday, the
15th day of March, 1957, at
Noon for the purpose of re-
ceiving and considering the
reports of the Directors and
of the Auditors and the Profit
and Loss Account and Balance
Sheet for the year ended 31st
December, 1956, and for the
election of Directors and the
appointment of Auditors.

THE REGISTER OF
SHARES of the Corporation
will be closed from Friday,
the 1st day of March to
Friday, the 15th day of
March, 1957, (both days
inclusive) during which
period no transfer of shares
can be registered.

By Order of the Board,
MICHAEL W. TURNER,
Chief Manager.

Hong Kong,
11th January, 1957.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

"MENTOR"

Damaged cargo ex this vessel will
be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &
Douglas at 10:30 a.m. on 22nd Feb.
on February 22, 1957, and consignees
are requested to have their repre-
sentatives present during the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents.
Hongkong, February 21, 1957.

To ADVERTISERS

SUNDAY POST-HERALD
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For the SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST and the
CHINA MAIL, 48 hours
before date of publication.
Special Announcements
and Classified Advertis-
ments as usual.

Hooliganism Is One Of Poland's Biggest Social Problems MILITARY POLICE CREATED TO HELP COMBAT IT

By SIDNEY TAYLOR

Warsaw, Feb. 21.

Hooliganism has become one of Poland's biggest social problems.

To help combat it, the first military police to exist in Poland since World War II are now on the streets, with orders to intervene in civilian disturbances if there are no militia (as the police here are called) about.

They have been brought into being because the militia are not numerous enough to deal with the hooligans, nor have they sufficient cars at their disposal.

The new military police are distinguished from the ordinary army by white shoulder straps, white cap bands and belts. They are exercising the same functions towards soldiers as the militia do towards the civilian population.

New Instance

Hardly a day passes without some new instance of hooliganism being reported. Only reports of incidents of political significance reach the outside world. But behind the headlines announcing attacks on militiamen, the burning of two radio stations and breaking of tramway windows, is a background of brawling, disorder and molestation common to most cities and large towns throughout the country.

A year ago, hooligan incidents averaged 2,208 a month. Last November, however, they totalled 5,067, and over 300 militiamen a month were being beaten up.

Stettin and Gdansk on the Baltic, Poznan and Gdansk on the inland, have all had their own waves of hooliganism. At Katowice, in the industrial south, there was at one time an epidemic of smashing up the interiors of railway compartments. Many thousands of windows and electric light bulbs were broken, lavatory doors were removed from their hinges and washbasins shattered. The newspaper Dziennik Zachodni described the damage as "a picture of frightful destruction."

Gang Liquidated

The police of Wroclaw, the former German town of Breslau, who have had much experience in dealing with young hoodlums, have lately been driving round dark streets at night to disperse "contingents" of them. A gang of young thugs who used to annoy people at the Central Station has only recently been "liquidated."

Police now patrol day and night outside one well-known cafe in the hotel area. A 24-hour watch has been started because, in the words of Trybuna Ludu, the Communist Party newspaper, hooliganism in this part of Warsaw has "become rampant."

The dancing basement and cafe of the hotel are the best of foreigners with luxurious cars, black marketeers and a few girls waiting to be picked up. Rough-looking youths hang about outside the hotel when the weather is not too cold. Passers-by are often insulted and a few months ago a militiaman was attacked and a motorcar turned over.

The proud claim of one newspaper that the militia patrols at Wroclaw "have several cars at their disposal" indicates one weakness of this Polish police force. They are not properly motorised and there are no real flying squads, as understood elsewhere.

Carry Revolvers

General Ryszard Dobieszak, chief Commandant of the Polish militia, has said that flying squads are essential if they are to deal effectively with these incidents.

The Polish militia usually carry revolvers which they rarely, if ever, need to use. They are now being issued with truncheons, which are more practical. In the near future, the riot squad is to be equipped also with tear gas, smoke bombs and fire hoses.

The new law will speed up procedure in the courts and increase the penalties for brawling and crimes of violence. General Dobieszak has blamed the courts for being too lenient. He says that 60 per cent of the men who take part in beating up militiamen are only placed on probation and he blames the public for just looking on when there is trouble and even helping arrested roughs to get away.

This, he says, gives hooligans the feeling that they can do just what they like in Poland.

Police Court

The evening newspaper, Express Wieczorny, urges that hooligans should be handed over

to a police court, not brought before a Committee of the People's Council (local government). The hooligans, it declared, treated this tribunal with contempt, and either ignore it or come with their friends, who clap, whistle or jeer. If fined, they never paid the money, and the man who goes to collect is insulted and even, in some cases, threatened, perhaps with knives.

"Corrective labour", the penalty usually substituted for an unpaid fine, has proved equally ineffective. If he works in a factory, the hooligan does not worry much about 20 per cent of his wages being deducted. Often, he does not work at all. If given a job sweeping the streets, he does it badly.

Unsafe At Night

"Anyone who has anything to do with the problem," the newspaper added, "knows that the most convincing argument with the hooligan is the militiaman's truncheon."

In Warsaw, some streets and neighbourhoods are unsafe at night. In the lonely wilderness of rubble and weed beyond the city, where the Ghettos of Muranow used to be, a taxidriver will explain: "I would not bring you here after dark."

Hard-working conductors and conductresses on Warsaw's grossly overcrowded trams are often assaulted by youths quarrelsome drunk with vodka. So many people have experienced such moments of fear that when a young brute is seen being soundly thrashed by a thoroughly experienced police officer—one hand grasping the front of his collar, the other arm swinging every kind of blow on his face—there is genuine enjoyment on the faces of onlookers.

But the arrest of a troublemaker and a cry of "look what the militiamen are doing" has also been known to start a concerted attack on the man in uniform. Such a melee in Poland can lead to rioting.

Not Numerous

The principal problems of the militia are that they are neither numerous enough nor sufficiently well-trained, and they are overworked and underpaid.

In the teeming working-class district of Wola, on the west side of Warsaw, there are only between 20 and 30 militiamen to keep the peace for 100,000 people. One of their officers complained to Trybuna Ludu: "My men are on duty for twelve hours on end. As to our equipment, we had better not mention it. We have one motorcar and two motorcycles."

That is why uniformed militiamen have now been augmented by the new corps of military police. Even before the advent of these, workers from the factories and universities, had been used to form a special militia for night patrols in lonely streets.

These strong, determined-looking young civilians wearing red and white arm bands first became prominent during last October's "cold" revolution, when Poland was establishing a new and freer relationship with the Soviet Union. Soviet troops were then on the move. There was tension among the population and the Government was most anxious to avoid any demonstration of national feeling which might provoke a Soviet occupation.

In Lorries

Whenever a Polish demonstration looked like taking an ugly turn, scores of workers and students militia would appear suddenly from nowhere, summoned to the spot in lorries by Communist Party officials.

Mr Marian Rybicki, the Prosecutor-General, is to press for an immediate law designed to strengthen the State's struggle against hooliganism. Mr Rybicki has declared that Poland's hooligans have undoubtedly been emboldened by the demobilisation of the organs appointed to combat crime.

He was referring to several thousand members of the UB (Security Police) who were dismissed. This branch of the militia were completely discredited during the Poznan riot trials. Day after day evidence was given of how they had

beaten prisoners to obtain false confessions. When one of their officers was chased, beaten and kicked to death by a crowd, no real effort was made by spectators to save him. Professor Jozef Chalasiński, a mass psychologist from Warsaw University, attributed this incident to the "eruption of accumulated reserves of hate" felt by the public for the secret police.

New Trades

The dismissed UB men are finding it difficult to get jobs. "No one," they say, "wants to employ a man who has been in the UB."

Some 5,000 of them are now learning new trades at vocational schools.—China Mail Special.

Burma President
Nominated

Rangoon, Feb. 21.
Burma's ruling Anti-Fascist People Freedom League today nominated U Win Maung as President of Burma for the next five years, succeeding Dr Ba U.

U Win Maung, a Karen member of Parliament, now holds the post of Minister of Transport. He and the new Premier, U Nu, will be formally installed during the parliamentary session, beginning on February 26.

The present President, U Ba Swe, will become a deputy Premier. There will be no other changes in the Cabinet and Burma's foreign policy is not expected to change.—France-Press.

NATO Commander
Visits Rome

General Lauris Norstad, USAF, Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, inspects a guard of honour following his arrival in Rome on an official visit.—Express Photo.

Platinum
Presentation
To Aga Khan

Calcutta, Feb. 21.
Scarlet-robed and gold-turbaned, followers of the Aga Khan, spiritual leader of the Ismaili Moslem sect, tonight presented him with a rectangular platinum plaque to mark the 70th year of his leadership.

His son, Prince Aly Khan, wearing a white high-collared tunic, black breeches, silver spurs and a black fur cap, represented his father at the ceremony in Calcutta.

Khan Sahadur Dossani, President of the Calcutta Ismaili Council, read a speech praising the Aga Khan's virtues. Replying on his behalf, Aly Khan declared that, although age and illness prevent his father from visiting his followers throughout the world, he constantly had them in his thoughts. He also read a message from the Aga Khan.—France-Press.

WEST NEW GUINEA
CONTESTED

United Nations, Feb. 21.

The Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Union (WFTU) today urged the General Assembly to declare that West New Guinea is a part of Indonesia and to call for Dutch withdrawal from the island territory.

The WFTU sent to UN delegations a letter giving its views of the forthcoming debate on the West Irian question. West Irian is the Indonesian designation for West New Guinea.

"So long as the problem of West Irian remains unsolved, the territory of the Republic of Indonesia will be violated," the letter said. "Its sovereign rights as an independent country will be impaired, and West Irian will remain a base of aggression, threatening the security of the country, thus constituting a

constant danger to peace in that part of the world."

The WFTU urged the Assembly to adopt a "just and clear" resolution recognising Indonesia's claim to the territory.—United Press.

Threatened Ike

Cleveland, Feb. 21.
John Hucovsky, a 69-year-old retired worker, was today arrested and freed on a \$2,000 bail for having threatened the life of President Eisenhower.

Hucovsky recently wrote a letter to the White House complaining that his pension of \$80 a month was too small. He threatened to kill the President, who, he said, was not equal to his task.—France-Press.

UN: REBUFF
TO HUNGARY

New York, Feb. 21.
The United Nations General Assembly today declined to recognise diplomats sent by Hungary.

By a vote of 60 to none against with one abstention, (118 absent) an Assembly session gave its approval to the position taken by its Credentials Committee earlier this month.

At that time, on the motion of the United States, the committee voted eight to one to "take no decision regarding the credentials submitted on behalf of the representatives of Hungary."

The Hungarian delegation walked out of the UN in December in protest against the Assembly's debates on the Hungarian revolution.—Reuter.

Truman: I'm
Sympathetic

New York, Feb. 21.
Former President Harry Truman said today though he sympathized with President Eisenhower in the current Middle East crisis, he was opposed to sanctions against Israel.

Mr Truman said he interpreted President Eisenhower's nationwide television and radio broadcast on the problem last night as outlining a policy which said the U.S. could "not interfere with strong nations," but could "make small ones behave."

Mr Truman said Israel should not be singled out because it is a small country, while the Soviet Union, a major power, was permitted to commit acts of aggression such as in Hungary, without penalty.

"The only way to handle Russia is the way it has been handled in the past," Mr Truman said. "Things like the aid to Greece and Turkey, Berlin airlift and this country's intervention in Korea."—China Mail Special.

United Nations, Feb. 21.
The Panamanian delegate today laid before the United Nations Political Committee a resolution, proposing the creation of a five-member committee to investigate conditions on the island of Cyprus and make recommendations to the next session.—France-Press.

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



FERD'NAND

By Milk



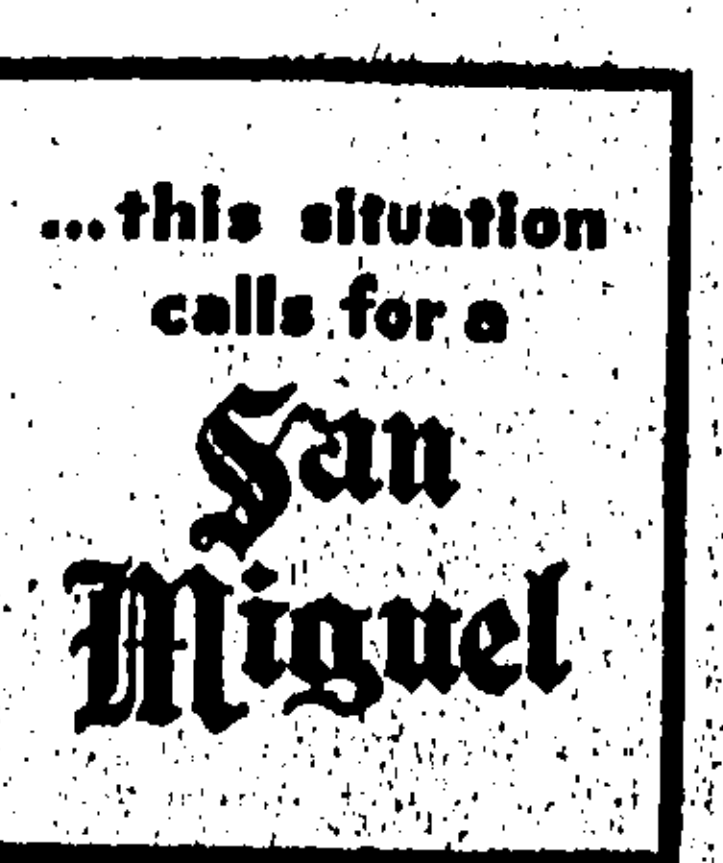
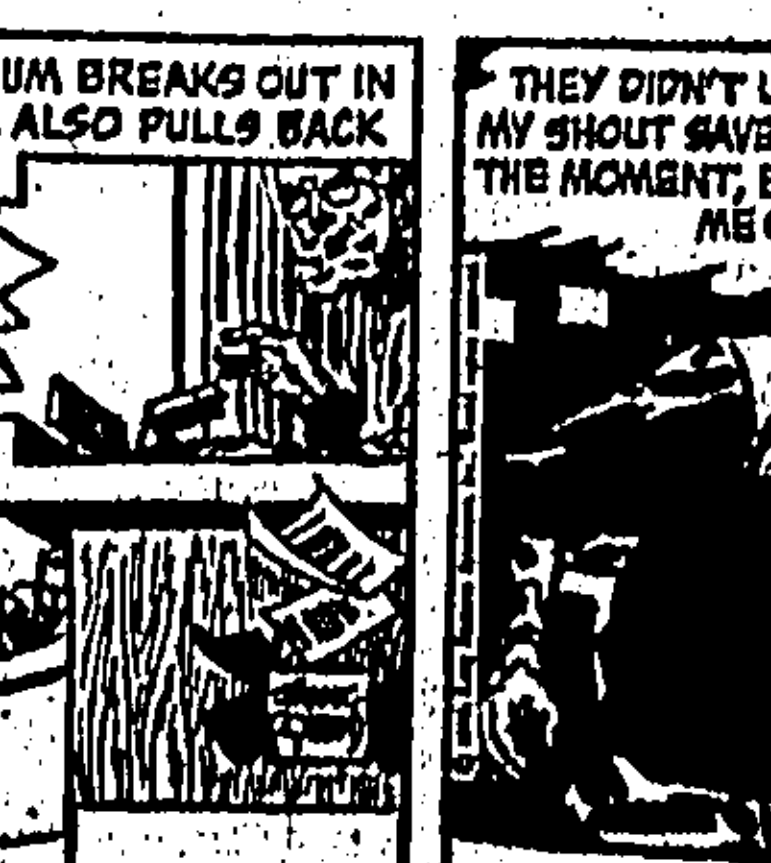
NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



...this situation
calls for a
San Miguel

TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

SHARES MOVE UP AGAIN

But Prices Close
Below
The Week's Highs
\$5½m TURNOVER

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Turnover again topped the \$5 million mark this week when share prices registered a further rise on the Hongkong Stock Exchange.

But prices closed generally lower than their mid-week highs after two days in which a slight drift was apparent.

This week only three dividends were announced—A. S. Watson's unchanged \$1 and one for six bonus issue, Green Island Cement's \$4, also unchanged, and Hongkong Engineering's final of 10 cents (plus 10 cents interim)—making a total of 20 cents a share.

I hear that Dock's dividend is due "any day" now and they are expected to show a profit of about \$7 million which, if true, is an improvement of about \$3 million on last year's figure.

LAND SALE

They paid \$3.50 dividend and bonus last year against \$2 dividend in 1954 on their \$2.10 million profit.

Yesterday the share sold at a high of 47½ which is 75 cents up on the week and talk is that distribution may again be higher. At the same time there is talk of a land sale in Aberdeen which may also result in a cash hand-out to shareholders.

These are the factors behind Dock's rise this week.

Hongkong Hotels are up 20 cents this week which takes them up 60 cents on the month. There is a market report that a new issue may be made later.

Yau-mat is higher—they rose to \$107-\$108 earlier this week—on reports of better earnings. Dairy Farms, up 20 cents on the week, are also supposed to be showing better results.

CEMENTS LOWER

Cements have fallen \$1.25 on the week after quite a long period of steadiness. Although they are paying on unchanged \$4, earnings are reported to be down.

Both Hongkong Electric and China Lights are slightly higher but brokers do not expect very much movement in these shares until the companies have given their answer to protests against their decision to raise the surcharge. Brokers feel there is no reason to believe that the companies will alter their decision but apparently investors are waiting to see.

Hongkong Banks close at \$10½ up \$5 on the week but are down \$15 from their high on Monday.

The market reacted well to Hongkong Land's 11 for 13 issue (announced in this column last week) and the shares moved up \$1 to \$84½.

WATSON'S FIGURES

A. S. Watson's figures last week deserve comment. Profit is given as \$1,029,903 against last year's \$939,173. This is a good increase but it is still below the 1952 figure of \$1,660 million (when the company was paying \$3 dividend). The improvement in the company's position will be well received however.

Together with the unchanged \$1 dividend there is a one for six bonus issue which will increase capital from \$8 million to \$7 million. Holders of 100 shares should receive 17 bonus shares on top of their dividend cheque which should be ample compensation for the unchanged dividend.

This week, eleven shares were higher, five were steady and eight were lower. Last week's tally was nine higher, eight steady and seven lower.

Here is an authoritative Ice House Street comment on the market:

Although the Stock Market remained fairly steady

throughout the past week it was disappointing to find that there was no real follow-through to the more promising tone evident early on.

MARKET DIARY

Here is a diary of the week:

FRIDAY: Stimulated by further good company news, the Stock Market closed on a more cheerful note.

MONDAY: Market ruled steady with interest fairly widespread. T/O: \$1,080,000.

TUESDAY: Prices fractionally lower where changed. T/O: \$1,080,000.

WEDNESDAY: Prices tend to drift lower. T/O: \$1,080,000.

THURSDAY: No material change. Prices fluctuate either way within narrow limits. T/O: \$1,173,000.

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★ The Share Market At A Glance ★

	Jan 17	Jan 24	Feb 7	Feb 14	Feb 21	Up or down
HK Bank	1640	1615	1600b	1610b	1615	+5
Lombard	37½b	37½a	38a	37½	38a	+½
Union	957½b	957½a	952½a	947½	945m	-20
Wheelock	7.20	6.75ad	6.75	6.75	6.85	+10
HK Wharf	93	93½b	97½	102	100½m	-15
HK Dock	40b	40½	45½	45½	47½	+20
Provident	13.30b	13.30	13.40m	13.40	13.30	-10
HK Hotels	14.90b	15	15.20	15.30	15.50	+20
HK Lands	62	62	61	63½	64½	+10
HK Realty	1.325b	1.325b	1.40b	1.425	1.425	steady
HK Trams	33.40	23.20	23.40	23.40	23.20	-20
Siar Ferry	143	143	140a	144	142m	-20
Yau-mat	103	103	104	104	105b	+10
Ch. Light	23.30	23.30	23.10	22.90	23	-20
Electric	31½	31	31½	31	31½	+5
HK Telephone	24.60	24.30	24.60	25.40	25.70	+30
G.I. Cement	38½	38½	38½	38½	37½	-10
Dairy Farm	15.40	15.40	15.80	15.90	16.10	+20
A.M. Watson	13.60b	13.70b	13.90m	14	14.20	+20
Yangtze	6a	6.85n	6.85n	6.85n	6.85	steady
Alfred	9.80m	9.70b	9.75b	9.70b	9.75n	steady
HK & P.E. Inv.	4.40n	4.40n	4.70	4.70a	4.70	steady
Textile Corp.	7.15b	7.00b	8.35	8.40	8.25	-15
Nanyang						

WALL STREET STOCKS SHOW IMPROVEMENT

New York, Feb. 21.

Stocks improved irregularly with special issues showing strength today.

Trading lightened in advance of the long holiday with a few outstanding exceptions. Industrials lost 2.07 points and rails 1.32.

Corporate news was mixed. In oils, Gulf Oil led, 2½ points, Getty Oil 1½, Royal Dutch 1½, and Standard of California a point. Other oils were easier with the exception of Barber which rose 3 points after failing to appear on the tape yesterday.

Steel issues sold off with US Steel down a point.

Chrysler led a point in the motor, Du Pont in the chemicals, and American Smelting in the metals among the leaders. Rails held in a narrow area. Most utilities were higher.

Feature

US Hoffman machinery, appearing on blocks ranging to 30,000 shares, featured the market in turnover. Central Hudson Gas & Electric, ordinarily a dull issue, had a 10,000-share block. American Radiator late in the day appeared on blocks ranging up to 8,000 shares.

Otherwise the dealings were small with sales for the session totalling 1,680,000 shares, against 1,790,000 shares in the previous session.

All security and commodity markets throughout the US will be closed for the Washington's birthday holiday.

NY Stock Exchange bond volume was \$3,045,000.

American Stock Exchange volume was 640,000 shares.

Dow-Jones closing averages were:

20 Industrials	449.82
20 Rail	149.09
15 Utilities	76.24
65 Stocks	102.39
40 Bonds	80.25
Comm. future price index	107.25

Closing Prices

Allied Chemicals	9 7/16
Allied Mills Inc.	28
Allis Chalmers	33 1/2
American Airlines	30 1/2
American Cattle & Radio Corp.	45
American Cyanamide Co.	10 1/2
Amer. Mach. & Foundry	33 1/2
American Metal	10 1/2
American Smelting	50 1/2
Amer. Sugar Ref.	12 1/2
American Tel. & T.	17 1/2
American Tobacco	7 1/2
Armco Steel	33 1/2
Armstrong	12 1/2
Atlas Corp. Mining	21 1/2
Bakelite	12 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	42 1/2
Bendix Aviation Corp.	60 1/2
Benetton	10 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	42 1/2
Boston Edison	42 1/2
Borden (Tie) Co.	52 1/2
Burgess Add. Machine	30 1/2
Canadian Pacific R.	31 1/2
Cas. (J.I.) Co.	14 1/2
Cot. Tractor	92
Crescent	14 1/2
Chase Manhattan Bank	48 1/2
C.I.T. Financial Corp.	41 1/2
Chrysler	60 1/2
Colgate-Palmolive Co.	64
Columbia Carbon	40 1/2
Commercial Credit	40 1/2
Commonwealth Elec.	32 1/2
Consolidated Edison	37 1/2
Continental Oil of Del.	87
Crown Zellerbach	81 1/2
Cuban Amer. Sugar	31 1/2
Diamond Alkali	54
Dow Chemical	78 1/2
Douglas Aircraft	17 1/2
Dupont de Nemours	17 1/2

CHICAGO LARD PRICES

Chicago, Feb. 21.

Closing prices of lard futures in cents per lb. were:

Mar.	15.10
May	15.07
July	15.10
Sept.	14.95
Oct.	14.75

—United Press.

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local official exchange markets this morning at the following rates:

U.S. dollar (per \$1) 6.14

Swedish notes (per \$1) 12.10

Australian notes (per \$1) 12.63

Indonesian rupiah (per 100) 28.50

Sumatrala (per 100) 28.50

Singapore (Straits) 1.80

LONDON OIL SHARES IN DEMAND

London, Feb. 21.

Prices on the stock exchange favoured the upside in a mixed and quiet trading day.

Increased demand bolstered oils, with British Petroleum, Shell Transport and Royal Dutch the leaders.

Some low-priced industrials improved slightly on good earnings reports, but the overall list was quiet.

Early losses in British Government bonds were pared down to fractions by the close.

Copper shares attracted some small support, and some scattered gains were recorded among rubber issues. Dollar stocks were irregular.

Foreign bonds continued quiet with Japanese issues showing some firmness.—United Press.

New York Sugar Market

New York, Feb. 21.

World No. 4 sugar futures today closed unchanged to 5 points lower with sales of 431 contracts.

Domestic No. 6 sugar futures closed 1 point higher to 2 points lower with sales of 244 contracts.

World futures drifted lower on pre-holiday evening-up operations between the trade and commission houses.

Dealers said a substantial foreign demand for world raws is in the offing but buyers in futures were unimpressed apparently because raw buyers have not indicated a definite date for commencement of operations.

Domestic No. 6 futures were quiet and mixed while traders awaited developments in the longshoremen situation.

Contract No. 4 (world)

Mar.	5.85
May	5.85
Sept.	5.85
Mar.	5.85
May	5.85
Sept.	5.85
Mar.	5.85
May	5.85
Sept.	5.85

Open interest: 7450 contracts.

Contract No. 6 (domestic)

Mar.	5.00
May	5.00
Sept.	5.00
Mar.	5.00
May	5.00
Sept.	5.00
Mar.	5.00
May	5.00
Sept.	5.00

Open interest: 3,200 contracts.

LONDON FOREIGN Exchange

London, Feb. 21.

Closing rates were:

New York	2.70-2.71 1/2
Montreal	2.70-2.71 1/2
Brussels	2.70-2.71 1/2
Copenhagen	2.70-2.71 1/2
Paris	2.70-2.71 1/2
Stockholm	2.70-2.71 1/2
Zurich	2.70-2.71 1/2
Oslo	2.70-2.71 1/2
Geneva	2.70-2.71 1/2
Basle	2.70-2.71 1/2
Frankfurt	2.70-2.71 1/2
Amsterdam	2.70-2.71 1/2
Brussels	2.70-2.71 1/2
Paris	2.70-2.71 1/2
Stockholm	2.70-2.71 1/2
Zurich	2.70-2.71 1/2
Oslo	2.70-2.71 1/2
Geneva	2.70-2.71 1/2
Basle	2.70-2.71 1/2
Frankfurt	2.70-2.71 1/2
Amsterdam	2.70-2.71 1/2

—United Press.

WORLD RUBBER MARKETS

New York, Feb. 21.

The contract rubber futures today closed 10 to 20 points higher with sales of 25 contracts.

Mar.	30.10
May	30.10
Sept.	30.10
Mar.	30.10
May	30.10
Sept.	30.10
Mar.	30.10
May	30.10
Sept.	30.10

Standard contract closed 10 to 30 points higher with no sales reported.

Mar.	30.10
May	30.10
Sept.	30.10
Mar.	30.10
May	30.10
Sept.	30.10
Mar.	30.10
May	30.10
Sept.	30.10

Extreme quietness of the terminal market was coupled with pre-holiday consideration, the unwillingness of dealers to trade pending the development of new incentives. Steadiness of the primary markets restrained sellers.

While potential buyers conversely were hesitant in

NEW!
SHEAFFER'S
Feathertouch
BALLPOINT

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